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A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

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### SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

A recent large addition to the regular list of Subscribers to the **FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL**, should recommend it to **ALL BUSINESS MEN** who have any thing for sale to the country trade.

—The paper circulates among thousands of Farmers and Dealers, who ship their live stock, tobacco and other farm products to Louisville, for sale, and who invest the proceeds in supplies of all kinds for farm and family use, and who, too, are buyers of fine stock for breeding purposes.

—An advertisement in these columns will also be read every week by **CASH BUYERS** of fine stock, farm implements, and family supplies, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the whole of the **SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST**, where the **Farmers' Home Journal** largely circulates.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

##### BOONE COUNTY.

The sale of the Price land of 914 acres, near Florence, was made in lots last week. A total of \$71,874.68 was realized, with 74 acres not sold, the average per acre being \$85.55.

—The reporter of the *Boone County Recorder*, at Hebron, says: Jonas Sanders tied his cow's legs to keep her from kicking, and then tried to milk her. The cow tried to kick, and fell over on Sanders and broke his back.

##### HARRISON.

The Sheep Breeders' Convention will meet in Berryville, January 3 next. —Capt. Van Hook, Leesburg, has the boss hog—an 800 pounder.

##### CLARK.

*Democrat*: S. P. Ferr bought of J. L. Grigsby 300 bbls of corn, at \$1.05 per bbl. —Jacob Wilson, has sold his farm of 110 acres to Otha Bell, at \$40 per acre cash. —J. Henry Scott sold to J. A. Judy 16 cattle, averaging 1,333 lbs, at \$3.82½. In the lot was a yearling that weighed 1,245 lbs. —Corn at Hayden's Corner sells at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bbl. —T. J. Halley fed this fall a lot of hogs, Berkshires, Chesters and Poland-Chinas, and he says that with the same feed the Poland-Chinas took on 2 lbs to 1 for each of the others.

##### MONTGOMERY.

The Mt. Sterling *Sentinel* reports the burning, by incendiaries, of three large hay racks belonging to James and George Hamilton. —Judge B. J. Peters recently sold two fine trotting colts to Col. Richard West, of Scott county. —G. W. Anderson sold last week 28 two year old cattle, averaging 1,461 lbs, for \$4.25 per cow, less \$15 on the lot.

##### BOURBON.

Willie Thomas sold to O. A. Gilman 100 head of Cotswold sheep, averaging 157 lbs, at 4½c, and 63 head of Southdowns, averaging 151 lbs, at 4½c per lb gross. —The *True Kentuckian's* North Middletown's correspondent says some of the 4,500 bushels bluegrass seed, gathered by Will S. Bean, was shipped to Germany, where it was sown on the estate of Prince Bismarck. —G. W. Sharp, Flat Rock, fed six hogs that weighed 135 lbs, September 24, and 329 lbs in sixty days after—a gain of 3½ lbs per day. —Bev. Dorsey sold his February pigs, which averaged 260 lbs, and were fattened on pumpkins. —Charles West, Beech Ridge, is losing his hogs and shoats by cholera. —Allen Kiser, Sr., Ruddell's Mills, sold to F. Champ 13 head two year old cattle, averaging 1,390 lbs, at 3½c. —Kesse & Hedges raised a field of 80 acres of corn that turned out seven bushels to the shock 16 hills square.

##### JESSAMINE.

George W. Goode, Sinking Creek, expects to sow 130 acres of hemp next year. The *Journal* says there are several crops of hemp in the county, for which \$10 per cwt has been refused in days gone by. —George Moseley sold to South, last week, 100 tons at \$5.25.

##### FAYETTE.

Thomas Shelby, near Walnut Hill, has bought 100 yearling cattle, which he will winter.

##### WOODFORD.

The *Lexington Gazette* says that Mrs. H. C. Weeks made from three cows, in fourteen days, 48 lbs of butter, and in thirty days 96 lbs. —Jesse Martin, of Midway, shipped 3,500 hogs to Louisville this fall. —The loss from the burning of Captain Stewart's barn is thought to be \$9,000 to \$10,000, and no insurance.

##### SHELBY.

The shipment of stock, the *Sentinel* says, is at the rate of 10 cars a day from Shelbyville. —A wind storm passed over the Southville neighborhood last week, tearing down barns, fencing, etc.

##### HENRY.

John Stivers, near Sulphur, sold his new crop of tobacco in Louisville at \$12, and D. J. Shouse got \$10 at home for his. —E. C. Barkley took the premium at the Constitu-

tionalist's corn show. —George Barbour sold his farm of 220 acres, near Pendleton, to John Garrard, of Trimble county, for \$8,400 cash. —James H. Morris sold his farm of 275 acres, near Sligo, to Thomas Coleman, for \$5,500 cash. —The *Constitutionalist* says three hogs have been shipped from Eminence which weighed respectively 725, 730, and 765 lbs.

##### SCOTT.

W. Lawrence Long killed 10 hogs nine months old, which averaged 320 lbs. They were a cross of Poland and Berkshire. —The farm of Capt. Wm. Nutter, of 147 acres, on Long Lick pike, five miles from Georgetown, was sold publicly to W. Hambrick at \$41.60 per acre.

##### TRIMBLE.

*Free Press*: David Giltner, Hunter's Bottom, has a Shorthorn steer, 26 months old, that weighs 1,650 lbs.

##### BULLITT.

Elza Grant's corn shells a bushel from 53½ ears. —Hunters fired the woods on the bluffs near Smithville, burning over 300 acres and destroying 400 panels of fence. —George W. Jesse, Rev. Mr. Hume and Mrs. Grigsby were the sufferers.

##### NELSON.

*Record*: A Mr. Hill was driving turkeys through Bardstown last week, and about twenty new to the house-tops and he could not get them. —The crop of hogs was sold mostly at \$4 per cwt. —The *Local Item* says 7,650 hogs have been shipped from Bardstown this fall. —A. C. Hibbs, near Cox's Creek, had fifteen sheep killed by dogs.

##### HARDIN.

*News*: Wm. Sprigg and James Mariott, in Quaker Valley, have about 600 acres of wheat sown. —The hog buyers paid for the stock in gold. —S. H. Miller sold last week 40 hogs that averaged 403 lbs, and Byron Miller sold 51 hogs, for which he got \$667.60. —Frank Parepoint fed the champion lot of hogs about Cecilian.

##### MERCER.

A trader has been buying jacks around Cornishville, paying \$70 to \$150 for them. He will ship to Salt Lake City, and make Mormons of them. —County court day last week. Medium steers sold at 3c, scrub sheep \$2.05 per head, common to good horses \$30 to \$75. There was a strong demand for good cattle and but few offered.

##### MADISON.

Court day: Col. Edmonson, auctioneer, reports to the *Register*: 600 cattle on sale; 840-lb yearlings sold at \$23.05 per head; 1,000-lb two year olds, \$3.06 per cwt.; 1,200-lb Garrard county cattle, \$3.45; calves, \$10 to \$15 per head. —Mr. E. H. Field's crop of corn made 11½ bbls to the acre. —Lloyd Quisenberry sold to George S. Mitchell, of Jessamine county, his gray jack, four years old, 16 hands high, for \$400.

##### LINCOLN.

Sales: A. L. Hale to McAllister, twenty calves, at \$15 per head; J. M. Hail to A. T. Nunnally, 9,900 lbs cattle, at \$2.75 per cwt. —A. T. Nunnally rented his farm of 265 acres, on Somerset pike for \$275. —Chas. Adams has sold to Samuel Huston the Briggs homestead, at \$37.50 per acre. —A. M. Pence has rented the Jos. Smith farm of 300 acres, for one year, for \$400. —Court day: 300 cattle on sale; demand better, at 3c to 3½c for best. —Corn worth \$2 per barrel at Hall's Gap.

##### TAYLOR.

*Green River Press*: The Horatio Chandler farm of 252 acres was sold by commissioner to R. E. Puryear for \$1,000. —Sales were made last week of 14½-hand mules, at \$60; 15½-hand mules, at \$75 to \$82. —The *Press* will hold a corn show at Taylorsville, December 20.

##### BARREN.

J. L. Eubank, Mt. Hermans, is preparing to move to Texas. He is an energetic farmer, and will no doubt succeed in the Lone Star State. —Ike Wilson, of Owl Spring neighborhood, has bought the old Davis farm for \$530. —David Kirby and Nathan Dillingham, of Warren, have been buying mules at Salem, paying as high as \$95 per head. —Many farmers of Barren contracted, three years ago, for wheat fans which did not prove to be satisfactory, but pay day came recently, and the *Glasgow Times* says payment was made in mules and horses in many cases. —A man named Will Hampton recently stole the riding horse of Mr. J. T. G. Winlock, but a \$50 reward brought both horse and thief, who was arrested at Woodburn, Warren Co.

##### WARREN.

The *Intelligencer* says Mr. Edward Duncan has bought the Daniel Browning farm, 180 acres near Rockfield, for \$7,000. —Jas. McIlwain bought of Smith & McIlwain, Rockfield, 100 head of broke mules, at \$95 per head.

##### TODD.

*Register*: At the sale of the estate of S. W. Taliaferro, Sr., hogs sold for 5c to 7c gross; wheat \$1.26 per bushel; corn \$2.21 per bbl. —Mr. J. M. Gibson, a farmer living between Elkton and Fairview, died at his

stables one evening last week, whither he went to feed stock.

##### SIMPSON.

Mr. Wm. Stringer, of Robertson county, Tenn., has been elected president of the Simpson County A. & M. Association, at Franklin. A fair is to be held next spring.

##### CRITTENDEN.

Mr. A. F. Griffith raised 25 bushels of potatoes to the 5 lbs of "Early Hoosier" kind, planted last spring. —Potatoes in the county are rotting.

##### HENDERSON.

*Reporter*: A. J. Anderson bought 30,000 bushels of corn last week at 45c, which is equal to 50c in the spring.

##### MADE.

A *Record* correspondent says that G. H. Miles has bought and stored 1,000 bushels of Irish potatoes at Rock Haven.

##### FROM TEXAS.

Drought in San Saba County—The Cattle Driven West.

*Editor Farmers' Home Journal*:

Your excellent paper is a regular visitor, and more than that, a most welcome one to our household. Its practical ideas ought to be more widely disseminated; its advertisements, even, will pay any raiser of fine stock—coming as they do from the best market for the South; and in a paper which takes so much pride in its patrons these remarks are not flattery: truth is not flattery. Would that every farmer would have a copy of it, and read it; he could not help but be profited many times its small cost.

The prospects of a crop in this section are by no means flattering. The drought which commenced over a year ago still continues. Our crops last season failed, and no rain has fallen yet to cause any better crops for the present one. There are many persons who say this is the severest drought since they came here—over twenty-five years ago—and if our small grain should fail again this season, our difficulties will be severe. Many garden seeds have been sent here, but I see none making any preparation—in fact it is useless, unless the ground can be irrigated. However, it will never do to despair. It is not too late yet for a good crop. Our seasons are long here.

The grass is killed, and water scarce at present in our county, and consequently many hundred head of cattle have been driven farther west, where pasturage and water are abundant; and should our and the neighboring counties be blessed with good rains, the cows will all come home in the spring, for which we all devoutly and earnestly pray. It would be beyond the power of the best to even approximate the benefits of a good rain. There are springs and streams in our county as fine as anywhere, but many of the smaller streams have dried up from this protracted drought, and the grass parched, but, on the fall of rain during winter, no one who was not here will or can recognize that we ever had a drought. I trust that my next will report a break in the weather, and be such as to widen instead of elongating the faces of that noble band of workmen, the farmers.

San Saba, Texas, Dec. 1.

A KENTUCKY farmer who knows how to raise 400 bushels of potatoes per acre, gives these points as to his method: Rich, light soil, plow deep early in spring, plant fifteen inches apart and cover four inches deep or more; keep down the weeds, but do not work the ground after the potatoes begin to bloom. The main secret, he says, is in selecting the seed. He always cuts off the blossom end. One eye will yield more potatoes than two will.—*Exchange*.

A GOOD watch is always the most useful thing to wear. Get one by getting a club of twenty subscribers to this paper. Try it.

LIGHT afflictions: Heavy gas bills.

### NOVEMBER REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Our last report for the current year will partake more of the nature of an encyclical letter and letter of congratulations, than the character of a report, and will be brief.

Reviewing the operations of the year, the farming community of Kentucky ought to feel satisfied and complacent. Each crop in succession during the growing season, seemed brought to the very verge of disaster by protracted droughts, when the opportune rains came and revived and rescued them, for which our acknowledgements are due to "Him who doeth all things well." With the partial failure of one or two crops of minor consideration, all other crops have been more than satisfactory.

The wheat crop was extraordinary in yield and superb in quality, reaching full a million and a quarter above that of any previous year, and, withal, it met with an active demand at remunerative prices. The corn crop reaches a full average, and has been gathered in good condition, and is now cribbed; and although the hog crop has turned out quite below the usual average, and therefore greatly less corn was consumed in its fattening, yet the preparations made for a greater whisky crop than ever made in a single season in the State before, creates an active demand for it at full prices. It is to-day current in all interior Kentucky at from \$2 to \$2.15 per barrel.

While there was a less acreage in tobacco than usual, yet the acreage product in most of the tobacco growing districts was so great that house room had to be enlarged to shelter and to cure it. And although there were just grounds for apprehension for a time that the crop, taken as a whole, was seriously damaged from houseburn and stem rot, it turns out, in fact, that the damaged tobacco from these causes is but an inconsiderable fraction of the whole, and that the great bulk of the crop will reach the market superior in quality and condition, and the daily market reports show that the better grades command fair prices.

While the foregoing is true with the crops already housed and secured, the farmers of Kentucky have reason to congratulate themselves over the bright prospect for the future wheat and barley crops. For a time the prospect was overclouded. The Hessian fly, coupled with the fall drought, endangered half of the growing crop in the State. Indeed, from the two causes, many fields were utterly destroyed, but, in most instances, they were resown. When rains came, the effect was magical, and our correspondents all speak cheerfully of the outlook, and think damage from fly was greatly overestimated. In all instances, the late sown wheat is reported to be looking well, and the prospect flattering.

Live stock of every description is reported in fine condition in regard to both health and flesh. The unusually fine fall crop of grass, and the mild, open fall, have contributed to this. What miserable economy and short-sightedness it will be for want of shelter, proper attention, and sufficient food, to let them fall back from this condition in the next 120 days! The amount of money lost to Kentucky each year on account of badly wintered stock, if it could be arrived at, would be astonishing in amount. Stock brought through to spring dead on their feet, as it is too often the case in Kentucky, go through half of the grazing season before recovering a healthful growthy condition, and never can recover the growth and flesh lost by bad wintering.

In addition, waiving the question of loss to owners, it looks as if it ought to

be classed under the head of cruelty to animals to withhold from them ample supplies of food during hard winter weather. But our appeal is on the basis of interest, not humanity. The live stock of Kentucky, through the means furnished by a kind Providence, is brought up to face the winter in extraordinarily fine condition, and it is for the owners to see to it that it is brought through to spring in good heart.

We again call attention to the thousands of bee colonies scattered throughout the State. Examine them and supplement their scanty stores so as to enable them to go through to spring. It was no fault of the bee that his winter supplies are not ample, but it will be yours if you do not have him to work for you the coming year.

In briefly summing and reviewing the operations of the year, we ask farmers if they have not good grounds for thankfulness, complacency of feeling, and mutual congratulations? Thankfulness that their crops passed safely through all threatened dangers; congratulations that their principal crops have been secured in good time and condition, and were abundant in yield, and that all have found a ready market, and at fair prices.

We congratulate them on this fair showing of the year's operations, but above all do we congratulate them on the wide-awake interest in all things pertaining to agriculture that seems to permeate and pervade the whole State. The agricultural outlook for Kentucky has a bright and cheerful future. With higher and more careful modes of culture, a more judicious selection of seeds, and the more general use of fertilizers, Kentucky is fast reaching a higher plane, and an advance step on the road to a full development of the agricultural capabilities and resources of the State.

Cheered by the gratifying results of the farming operations of the present year, with new avenues to markets opening up for our products of every kind, the Cincinnati Southern railroad about completed, the contracts for the heavy work between Mount Sterling and Huntington to be let next week, and the great West and South clamoring at the doors of Congress for appropriations to open up fully to navigation and commerce the Father of Waters and his tributaries, and the farmers of Kentucky have every motive to press forward to a higher state of agricultural development. We again congratulate them on the bright future and brighter prospects that are just ahead.

C. E. BOWMAN, Commissioner.

THE WOOL INTEREST.—The demand for wool continues good, while very full prices are readily obtained. The demand from manufacturers is now as pressing as at any time during the past six months, and as the stocks of domestic wool are rapidly disappearing, the future supply before the next clip is marketed becomes a problem of grave importance. At least three-quarters of the entire clip of the country has been taken during the past seven months, leaving for the next five months only a broken assortment of domestic to rely upon, with what comparatively small supplies of foreign may be attracted by prevailing high prices. We trust the strong and healthy tone of the wool market, and the encouraging future of the wool interest, will stimulate that increased attention to sheep husbandry which the true agricultural prosperity of New England demands.—*American Cultivator*.

TO ANY person getting a club of five subscribers to the **FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL** at \$1.50, we will send one copy of the *American Agriculturist* as a premium.



## THE HOUSEHOLD.

For Farmers' Home Journal.  
GOD'S ATTRIBUTES.

"The heaven of heavens can not contain  
The majesty divine;  
And yet his love pervades and fills  
This narrow heart of mine.

So august, that the seraphim  
Their holy faces veil;  
And yet before the "great white throne"  
The feeblest prayers prevail.

So lofty, that earth's sceptered kings  
Bow trembling at his feet;  
And yet the wretched outcast claims  
The same broad mercy seat.

So mighty, that the ponderous worlds  
Were framed at his command;  
And yet the infusoria's limbs  
Were fashioned by his hand.

So pure, that in his holy sight  
The heavens are unclean;  
And yet the vilest human heart  
His dwelling place hath been.

So dreadful, that the wicked cower  
Beneath his eye of flame;  
And yet the lips of "children cry  
Hosannas" to his name.

So wonderful, that science gropes  
Amid his works in vain;  
Yet, to the peasant's mind revealed,  
His mysteries are plain.

So good, all nature joins the hymn  
Of "universal praise";  
While human tongues alone are found  
To murmur at his ways.

So merciful, "he sent his Son  
To die for rebel man";  
His justice well the scheme approved,  
But *Love* conceived the plan!

—FLORENCE.

## PRUDENCE GRAY.

That's my name, for father said there wasn't a better barge on the river than the Prudence, and if I was called the same he was sure there would never be a better girl."

Poor father! He was always very fond of me, and my earliest remembrances are of sitting on the tiller and having a ride, when he stood there of an evening steering the barge, with the great cinnamon-red sail filled out by the wind, and the water foaming and bubbling by us as we ran up the river toward the big city, where the ships lay close together in dock, and against the wharves, emptying their loads or waiting for others before going away across the seas.

I used to think our barge, which was a very small billy-boy, if you know what that is—if you don't I must tell you that it's a barge built with rounded ends and low bulwarks, meant for carrying loads up rivers, but built also to be able to go out to sea a little while, running along the coast—I used to think our barge, I say, a very, very large ship, till I grew old enough to compare it with those that passed us going up or down the river, and then it used to seem to me that it would be wonderfully fine to go on board one of those great ships and go sailing away—far away—across the ocean, instead of just coasting along to Sheerness and up the Medway, as we used to go year after year, loading deep down in the water.

I can't tell you how my child life slipped away, living with mother and father on board that barge, a little bit of a cabin with a tiny stove; all I know is that I was happy, and that I never hardly went ashore, and when I did I was frightened and wanted to get back; and at last I seemed to have grown all at once into a great girl, and father and I were alone.

Yes, quite alone, for mother had left us very suddenly, and we had been ashore at Sheerness, father and I, and came back from the funeral and were sitting on the cabin hatch, before I could believe it was anything but a terrible dream, and that I should not wake and find that she was alive once more, as blithe and cheery as ever, ready to take the tiller or pull at a rope, the same as I did when father wanted any help.

Father was a changed man after that, and as a couple of years slipped by the work on the barge fell more and more into my hands, and I used to smile to myself as I saw how big and strong they had grown. For father grew quiet and dull day by day, and used to have a stone bottle filled whenever he went ashore, and then sit with it in the cabin all alone till I called him to come and help with the sail.

Not that I wanted much help, for ours was only a small barge, and, once started with a fair wind, I could manage her well enough, while when we had to tack backwards and forwards across the river mouth, I could always lock the tiller by the rope that hung on to the belaying pin, and give it a hitch on this side or that side, till I had taken a pull at the sheet and brought the barge round on the other tack.

I must have passed half my life in those days leaning back against that tiller, with its end carved to look like a great acorn, and the name of the old barge, Prudence, cut deep in the side. There I'd stand looking out ahead as we glided along over the smooth sea, passing a buoy here and a light there, giving other barges and smacks a wide berth, and listening to the strange, squealing noise of the gulls as they wheeled and hovered and swept by me, so closely sometimes that I could almost have touched them with my hand.

Our barge was well known all about the mouth of the river and far up beyond the bridge; and somehow, I don't know how it was, the men on the different boats we passed had always a kind hail or a wave of the hand for us, as we glided by, if we were too far off for the friendly shout to reach us.

Sometimes I'd run the barge pretty close to the great ships and steamers, inward or outward bound, so as to look at the ladies I saw on board; not that I cared to do so very often, because it seemed to make me sad, for the faces I looked on seemed to be so different from mine that I felt as if I was another kind of being, and it used to set me wondering and make me think; and at such times I've leaned against the tiller, and dreamed in a waking fashion of how I would like to read and write and work, as I had seen ladies sitting and reading and working, on the decks of the big ships, under the awning; and then I had to set my dreams aside and have a pull at the sheet or take a reef in the sail, because the wind freshened; and my dreams all passed away.

I don't think poor father meant it unkindly, but he seemed to grow more and more broken and helpless every day; and this frightened me, and made me work to keep the barge clean and ship-shape, lest the owners should

come on board and see things slovenly, and find fault with father and dismiss him, and that I knew would break his heart. So I worked on, and in a dull heavy way father used to thank me; and the time glided on, till one day, as we were lying off Southland, with the sea glassy and not wind enough to fill the sails, I felt my cheeks begin to burn as I leaned back because I could hear a boat being sculled along toward us, and I knew it was coming from the great leeboard barge lying astern.

"He's coming to see father," I said to myself in a choking voice; and as a hail came I was obliged to turn, and there stood up in the little boat he was sculling, with an oar over the stern, John Grove, in his dark trousers, blue jersey and scarlet cap, and as I saw his sunburnt face and brown arms and hands, I felt my heart beating fast, and knew he was not coming to see father, but to see me.

We had hardly ever spoken, but I had known John Grove for years now, and we had nodded and waved to one another often as we had passed up and down the river.

"Heave us a rope, my lass," he said, as he came close in; and I did it dreamily, and as soon as I had done so I began to pull it back; but it was too late; he had hitched it around the thwart of his boat, and was up over the side before I could stir; and he stood looking down upon me, while I felt sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and as if I could not speak.

"Do you want to see father?" I said at last.

"No, my lass," he said quietly, "I want to see you."

"Me!" I faltered, with my face burning.

"Yes, you, my lass," he said; and his handsome brown face lit up, and he looked so manly as he laid his hand on my arm.

"Prudence, my gal," he said, "we're both young yet, for I'm not six and twenty, but I thought it was time I spoke to you."

"Spoke to me?" I said, with my face burning still.

"Yes, my lass, spoke to you; for we've been courting now a matter of four years."

"Oh, John," I cried, bursting out laughing and feeling more at my ease; "why, we've hardly spoken to one another."

"That's nice," he said, drawing a long breath; "over again."

"What?" I asked.

"Call me John," he replied.

"Well, then—John!" I cried, hastily.

"That's right, Prudence; but as I was going to say, not spoken to one another! Well, how could we, always taking our turns at the tiller as we were? But all the same, my lass, I've been always a courting of you, night and day, these four years, and looking out and longing for the time when the Prudence would come in sight and I could give you a hail and get a wave of the hand back."

I could feel the color coming into my cheeks again as I heard him speak, and know how anxiously I had looked out for his barge coming up or down the river; and then I began wondering what it all meant, and soon knew.

"Prudence, my lass," he said, "I've saved ten pounds, all my own, and our owner has just given me the command of a new barge, with as pretty a cabin in it as you'd wish to see; and so, my lass, I thought I'd ask you if so be as now we've been courting four years, you wouldn't come to me and be my wife."

"No!" I said, "no!" and shook my head; "I belong to father, and could never leave him—never!"

"But you'll have to some day, Prudence," he said, looking down-hearted and miserable.

"No," I said, "I shall never leave him; he wants me more and more every day; and I must stay."

"Prudence," he said, sharply, "you ain't playing with me, are you?"

"Playing with you?"

"Yes; I mean you ain't going to take up with any one else, and go aboard any other barge—no, no," he cried, "I won't be so mean as to ask you that. But, Prudence, dear, some day you may have to leave him, and when you do, will you please recollect as John Grove loves you better than anything else in the wide world, and is waiting for you to come?"

"Yes, John," I said simply.

"You mean it, Prudence?" he cried in delight, as he caught my hand.

"Yes, John; I don't know anybody else, and there's no one as cares for me."

"Hundreds on the river," he said sharply.

"Then I don't care for them, John," I said simply; "and if you like me, and I ever do—leave—oh, dear! what am I saying?"

I sat down on a fender and covered my face with coarse red hands, and began to cry; but he took my hands down, and looked long and lovingly in my face, with his great, honest brown eyes; and then he couldn't speak, but seemed to choke. At last he gasped out:

"Thanky, Prudence, thanky. I'm going away now to wait, and you'll come to me some day, I know."

I didn't answer him.

"For the time may come, my lass, when you'll be all alone in the world; and when it does come, there's the cabin of the Betsey Ann, clean painted up, and waiting for you, just as her master's awaiting too."

He went quietly over the side and cast off the rope, and was gone before I knew it; and I sat there in the calm afternoon and evening, sometimes crying, sometimes feeling hopeful, and with a sense of joy at my heart such as I never felt before.

And so that evening deepened into night, the barge a quarter of a mile astern of us, and no wind coming, only the tide to help us on our way.

It must have been about ten o'clock at night when I was forward seeing to the light hoisted up to keep anything from running into us, when I heard father come stumbling up from the cabin and make as if to come forward to me.

"Prue!" he cried, "Prue!"

"Yes, father, coming," I said; and then I uttered a wild shriek and rushed toward where the boat hung astern by her painter, hauled her up and climbed in; for no sooner had I answered than I heard a cry and a heavy splash, and I knew father had gone overboard.

I was in the boat in a moment, and I had direction that the cry had come from; but though I fancied in those horrible minutes asking as it were for help, I paddled and sculled about till I was far from our barge, and then sank down, worn out, to utter a

moan of horror, and sobbing, "Oh, father! what shall I do?"

"Is that you, Prudence?" said a voice.

"Yes, John, yes," I cried, looking out through the darkness, out of which a boat seemed to steal till it was alongside, when John stretched out his hand and took mine.

"Quick," I gasped, "save him, John—father—gone overboard!"

"When you shrieked out, Prue?"

"Yes, yes," I wailed; "oh, save him! save him!"

"My poor lass," he said, "that's a good quarter of an hour ago, and the tide's running strong. I've been paddling about ever since, trying to find you, for I went up to the barge and you were gone."

"But father," I wailed, "father—save him!"

"My poor little lass," he said, tenderly, "I'd jump into the water now if you bid me. But what can I do, you know, Prudence, what can I do?"

I did not answer, for I did know that he must have been swept far away before then; and I was beginning to feel that I was alone—quite alone in the world.

It was quite six months after that dreadful night that one evening John came ashore from his barge to the cottage, where I was staying with his mother, and had been ever since he had brought me there, without seeing him to speak to, only to wave my hand to him as he sailed by. That evening he came and looked wistfully at me, and said but little, and at last his time was up, and he rose to go.

I walked down to the boat with him, and when he told me he had got leave to alter the name of his barge, and it was called the Prudence, too; and then without a word about the past, he was saying good-bye, when I put my hands in his and said quietly,

"John, dear, I haven't forgot my promise."

"And you are alone now, Prudence, my lass," he cried eagerly.

"No, John, no," I said, softly, as the tears ran down my cheeks; "I never shall be while you live."

"Never, my lass, never!" he cried. "And you will be my little wife?"

"Yes, John, yes; I promised you."

"When I come back from this voyage?"

"Yes, John, when you will," I said, and with one long hand pressure we parted, and I went back to wait another month, and then I was his happy little wife.

And there seemed no change, for I was once more on the river or out at sea leaning upon the tiller and gazing straight before me, with the gulls wailing as they wheeled and dipped and skimmed or settled upon the water; while the soft wind gently stirred the print hood that was lightly tied over my wind-ruffled hair. Only a bargeman's young wife living on the tide, but very happy; for John often points to the great ships that pass us, with their captains in gold-laced caps, and as he does so he whispers, "Not with the best among them. Prue, not with the best; I wouldn't even change places with a king."

And if he is as happy as I, dear John is right.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

## PARAGRAPHIC ODDITIES.

THE latest thing in hose—the feet.

LADIES: Sweet briars in life's garden.

To prevent fish from smelling, cut off their noses.

A TYRANT, says a cynic, is a husband who refuses to be a slave to his wife.

MONEY that bank officers get away with is charged to running expenses.

SOME men are so awful slow that the only time they get ahead is when they buy cabbage.

It is singular that no baggage master ever committed suicide because of religious excitement.

It is a wonder that scarf pins don't get sea-sick—they have to ride on the bosom of such heavy swells.

KNOWLEDGE is proud that he has learned so much! Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—*Courier.*

THE difference between perseverance and obstinacy is, that one often comes from a strong will, and the other from a strong won't.

A WAG who had lent a minister a horse that had run away and thrown the clergyman, claimed credit for spreading the gospel.

WHEN proposing to a widow, the question as to whether her first husband died of poison, should be put as delicately as possible.

"It isn't loud praying which counts with the Lord so much as giving four full quarts for every gallon," says an Arkansas circuit rider.

A WOMAN may not be able to sharpen a pencil or throw a stone at a hen, but she can pack more articles into a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.

A WISE man says, nobody can tell how many disputes for the front side of the bed have been settled by moving the bedstead in the center of the room.

At a restaurant the other day a man inquired: "What is this sirloin of beef, a la financière?" "I suppose that is a cut from the stock exchange bull," replied his friend.

STONEY SMITH said a certain person was so fond of contradiction that he would throw up the window in the middle of the night, and contradict the watchman who was calling the hour.

FEEBLE LADIES.—Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity—driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

## THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock. Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS**  
S. W. TALIAFERRO, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky., has for sale Poland-China hogs, all ages, at prices to suit the times; also fashionably bred Cotswold sheep, and grade Shorthorn cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address for circulars. 38-3m

**A. G. HERR**, St. Matthews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine. jun20-1yr

**POLK PRINCE**, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure blood and high grades. Also pure Poland-China pigs at very low prices. mar27-1yr

**THOMAS S. GRUNDY**, Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times. aug 1

**CLARK PETTIT**, Centreton Stock Farm, near Salem, NEW JERSEY, Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above. mar7-1yr

**LAWNSDALE BERKSHIRES**.—I have now, and am breeding from the following popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and Snipe. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince," "Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit the times. Reduced rates by express. Send for catalogue and price list. W. SHELBY WILSON, Shelbyville, Ky. jan10-1yr

**R. A. McELROY**, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine. nov 1-1yr

**W. L. SCOTT**, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to. Sept 1-1yr

**JOHN WELCH**, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, Third-street road). Breeder of Shorthorn and registered Jersey cattle of fine pedigree. jan3-1yr

**T. W. SAMUELS & SONS**, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. july 1

**A. H. DAVINPORT**, Lexington, Kentucky, breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered. apr1-1yr

**ELMHURST Flock** of Cotswolds. Imported, and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, R. C. ESTILL, P. O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky. dec13-1yr

**REV. M. P. BAILEY**, Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn and Registered Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China, Jersey Red and Berkshire Hogs. Correspondence solicited. 25julv1yr

**J. M. HACKWORTH**, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. jan 1-1yr

**F. A. BYARS**, Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky. Breeder of a nd dealer in pure Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains. Correspondence and orders solicited. sept 1-1yr

**THOMAS GIBSON**, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep. jun 6-1yr

**W. L. WADDY & SONS**, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. feb9-1yr

**WALTER HANDY**, Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited. 17-1yr

**J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS**, Hutchinson Station, Bourbon county, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep. apr1-1yr

**E. L. SHOUSE**, Fisherville, Kentucky, Breeder of fine Cotswold Sheep. Stock delivered at depots. Orders solicited. 7-1yr

**J. D. GUTHRIE**, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale. jun29-1yr



**T. E. MOORE**, Shawhan, Bourbon county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorns, Trotting, Combined Saddle and Harness Horses. Also Cotswold, Merino and Southdown Sheep. Cashmere Goats. White Holland Turkeys and Game Fowls. Annual sale of horse stock in February. Mambrino and Hambletonian Stallions in use.

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**B. J. TREACNY**, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

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**ASA COOMBS**, Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep. Particulars sent on application. jan 1-1yr

**N. MCCONATHY**, importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington, Ky. apr28-1yr

**CLOVERLAND HERD**, Lexington, Ky. W. T. HEARNE, Breeder of Pure Short-horns, chiefly Bates Blood. Also Grower of Choice Seed Wheat. jan 1-1yr

**JOSEPH PHILIPS**, Nashville, Tenn., breeder of Pure Angora Goats. Address, Carey Berry, Demoville & Co. mar22-1yr

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**VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.** NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879. O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.

Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. and Mr. S. of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Amboy railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY. NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—Every One His Own Painter—mailed free. Address Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South street, New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS** Several Pairs of this year's hatch. PURE STOCK. For sale by T. G. CRUTCHER, Shelbyville, Ky.

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## HORTICULTURAL.

## THE KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The executive committee of this society, at a late meeting, made arrangements for the annual meeting to take place at Shelbyville, January 13, 14 and 15, 1880. A resolution was passed soliciting reports from each county in the State in regard to the fruit crop of 1879, and also as to the fruits best adapted to each location.

The parties selected to make these reports will receive a copy of this paper marked with an X, and they are also asked to organize local societies to correspond and co-operate with the Kentucky Horticultural Society, in advancing the fruit growing interests of the State, and in distributing the publications of the society. Address THOS. S. KENNEDY, President, Kentucky Hort. Society, Louisville, Ky.

**TURNER RASPBERRY.**—A western variety, is said to excel all other kinds in hardiness. It is a very strong grower, quite productive; fruit moderately firm, juicy and sweet. It remains to be seen whether it will be valuable for market. In our opinion the fruit lacks the requisite firmness. Its entire hardiness renders it valuable for cold climates, but for this locality we have better sorts.—*Agriculturist*.

Have shipped Turner's raspberry to Chicago, and brought fine prices. It is, no doubt, one of the best raspberries for our Southern climate. It is a delicious eating berry.—*The Comet, Jackson, Miss.*

**EXPOSING A HUMBUG.**—Some of our exchanges have a good deal of commenting on "humbugs." If there is a bigger humbug than for a publisher to deceive advertisers with the statement that the circulation of the paper is twice and thrice what the subscription books of that paper will show, we would like to know it. It is an outrage to pay \$1 to \$2 per line to advertise in a paper, supposing you are putting your advertisement before "75,000 to 100,000 subscribers," when the actual subscription list of said paper will not show more than one-fourth to one-third that number.—*Purdy's Fruit Recorder*.

Mr. O. C. BROWN and his son came down to Crystal Springs, Miss., two years ago, from Illinois, and rented a piece of ground for \$75 per year, for five years. He planted it out in strawberries, raspberries, grape vines, and cultivated early vegetables for Western markets. Last year he cleared twelve or fifteen hundred dollars from strawberries alone, and stimulated by the success in the past, he and his son, with Mr. J. B. Miller, of Illinois, have made arrangements to enlarge the business. If it had not been for yellow fever breaking out again in Memphis this fall, there would have been quite an immigration from the West to this portion of the country during the past season.—*The Comet*.

**A DECEITFUL PRACTICE:** To get up a catalogue and fill up two or three or four pages with complimentary letters as to good order and fine condition of plants when received, and leave out the other side—that is, fault finding letters. Do be honest, and if you print one side give the other also. We have before us, while writing this, a catalogue of small fruit, giving scores of testimonials as to character of plants, and yet we have had scores of the most bitter complaints about the character of plants and manner of packing of this very same grower and dealer. It may do occasionally to give testimonials from parties a long way off, to show how plants arrive, to prove that they can be sent that distance safely.—*Purdy's Small Fruit Recorder*.

## THE QUINCE.

There is no fruit tree more neglected, more hardy, and can be made more remunerative than the quince.

The quince thrives best in a deep, mellow and rich soil, with plenty of moisture. Trees should be planted out from twelve to fifteen feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, and the ground should be thoroughly manured.

The quince, although not much used for eating, is esteemed for cooking in a variety of ways, while the fruit makes a most excellent marmalade, and in England a very good wine is manufactured from the juice. There are a great many varieties, but no doubt the orange quince is the best and most popular variety. This fruit seems well adapted to our soil and climate, and only needs a trial from our fruit growers. We take the following from a late number of the *Fruit Grower*:

"The quince, as a crop of much money value, is seldom considered. While conversing with E. T. Hollister & Co., fruit commission merchants of 805 Broadway, St. Louis, they stated that the demand for quinces in St. Louis was not half met; that double the quantity could be readily sold at good prices, averaging as high in price as pears, and that most of their supplies were from the far north and distant points. The present selling price, 75c and 80c per third-bushel box, would

pay a larger income than most any other crop.

"If planted fifteen feet each way they would pay better than apples or pears, as they are very regular and good bearers. Twelve feet is a common distance for this fruit, and is, on moderate soil, sufficient. The quince delights in high living, and, like the pear, will not stand deep plowing. Three hundred trees twelve feet apart will occupy an acre, and yield from 300 to 500 bushels, worth \$500 in St. Louis.

"Ten acres can be set at a trifling expense. Procure cuttings now of the orange quince, and stick them in the ground six to ten inches apart, in rows three feet apart, and set out next fall in an orchard where wanted. Rightly managed, this fruit will yield handsome returns, and for fifty years."

## GRAPE ROT AND MILDEW.

The essay of Dr. McMurtie covers the following points:

First—Rot and mildew and other fungous growths can injuriously affect plants of the higher order, like the grape, only when they are in a debilitated condition and there is an interruption of the processes of elaboration of the plastic material, during which elaboration the plant, by its vital functions, is enabled to resist the advance of germinating fungous spores.

Second—This debilitated condition in the case of the grape vine is, as a general rule, brought about by two separate causes: First, the partial exhaustion of the soil in the inorganic and organic elements of plant food—the grape vine, as such as any other fruit-bearing plant, demanding inorganic or mineral substances in the soil, and notably the salts of potash and phosphoric acid, together with a corresponding proportion of nitrogen and other organic substances, which are furnished partly from the soil, but chiefly from the atmosphere.

The second cause of debilitation arises from sudden changes of temperature. According to the distinguished botanist Sachs, all plants perform the functions of growth and development between two definite limits of temperature—limits which never fall below 32°, or the freezing point, on the one hand, or rise above 122° on the other. Thus the vital functions of the plant may be partially arrested, intercepted, or at least rendered less active, by extremes of temperature, which in case of those plants most affected by rot and mildew will be found to be between 50° and 113°.

But during the processes of growth, the transformation of plant food from its crude state into plastic material, and its assimilation by the plant, takes place most actively and healthfully at something near the mean of the two temperatures, say at 80°—these processes being slackened and finally arrested as the temperature falls on the one hand, or rises on the other.

Third—The functions of the plant being arrested by a too high or too low temperature, it is deprived of the power of resisting the attacks of fungi, and an approach to both these extremes of temperature favors the development of certain fungi, the assaults of which are made when the grape vine has the least power of resistance, and the fungi have the greatest power for attack. Thus the grape vine, under ordinary methods of cultivation, is not only not sufficiently fed with potash, phosphoric acid and other mineral substances, but it is also made to suffer from the debilitating effects and influences of a high temperature at midday and a low one at night. In fact, the vine is subjected to starvation and exposure both, and it is not strange the result is almost universal mildew or rot.

Fourth—The vine districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, so far as climate is concerned, are liable to great extremes of temperature between summer and winter, and also between one summer or winter and another. The same wide divergencies characterize the atmospheric conditions in summer, sometimes the vine having to submit to blazing hot and humid days, with cool, or even cold and dewy nights, and in others to undergo the trying ordeal of heat and drought, with the mercury at 120° to 125° at two o'clock, and twelve or fourteen hours thereafter to a fall of 40° or 50°.

Fifth—The development and growth of rot and mildew are found to be most pronounced and active where these changes of temperature and atmosphere are most marked. During and after electrical storms, with heavy rains, interrupted or followed by bursts of sunshine which almost scald, and followed by warm and wet, or cool and very dewy nights, both rot and mildew immediately appear in their most active and virulent forms. On the contrary, where the summer season is long, warm and dry, but not too dry, where all the conditions are adverse to fungous

growth, then the grape vine is making a comparatively slow growth, and ripens wood and fruit equally well.

Sixth—So, when foreign and tender varieties of grapes are planted out of doors, though ample soil and border preparations are made for them, and complete winter protection afforded, they sooner or later suffer and succumb to rot or mildew. But when those same vines are given shelter, and are protected from night dews, radiation and evaporation, and other adverse atmospheric influences, they make splendid crops, without the intervention of artificial heat. And so of the tender kinds of native grapes; when they are trained along a wall, and more or less protection afforded by projecting roofs or partial cover of anything, which, while it does not deprive them of food, light or heat, interferes with the fall of heavy dews and active evaporation and radiation, these vines more or less successfully escape mildew and rot.

Seventh—But even when the conditions of soil and temperature are best suited to the vine, as on the grape-producing islands of Lake Erie, the vine now rots and mildews nearly as badly as elsewhere, notwithstanding there is no perceptible change in the winter or summer temperature, or in the hygro-metric condition of the atmosphere.

For twenty-five years grapes were grown on the same spot successfully, without manures or fertilizers of any kind. During the earlier part of this term, rot and mildew were scarcely known, but in later years both have developed to such an extent that their crops have become almost total failures. This state of affairs seems to point to the important consideration that while soil, situation and temperature have much to do with successful grape-growing, the main point is to keep the soil up to its original fertility, by the liberal use of fertilizers, especially the salts of potash, lime and phosphoric acid.

Eighth—Successful grape growing, then, seems to depend on two important conditions: The soil must be kept in a state to afford all needed organic and inorganic elements of plant food, and in unfavorable seasons some contrivance must be used to prevent mildew or rot, by protecting the vines from heavy dews and sudden changes of temperature, between the day and night. Those delicious table grapes, the Chasselas in variety, and the Muscats and Black Hamburgs, with which the tables of the wealthy of Paris are supplied, are mostly grown in the neighborhood of Fontainebleau, near that city, in the open air.

But the vines are trained after a peculiar system, on stone walls about seven feet high, having a metal or wooden coping projecting about 40 inches. This wall and coping are said to be equal, in the matter of grape ripening, to a southing of two and a half degrees of latitude, independent of the insurance which they afford against heavy dews, too sudden evaporation, and the frosts which are apt to follow from active radiation.

In conclusion, it may be added that several more strong points may be made by more or less clearly pointing out how our system of grape propagation has had an inevitable tendency to weaken the vine, and finally to destroy its constitution, hardness and vigor. Most hardy native sorts suffer from mildew and rot in direct proportion to the length of time they have been propagated, and bought and sold as common stock, in the commercial nurseries of the country.

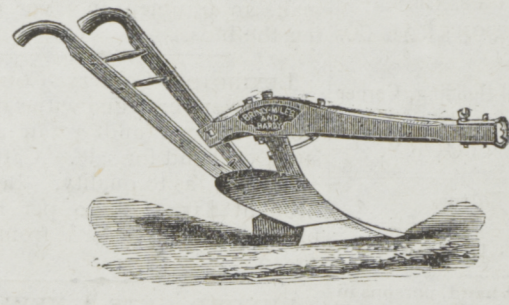
In the propagation of the vine there are certain well known principles which must govern in practice, or the result will be a rapid deterioration of the vine, and its final extinction.—*B. F. J., in Country Gentleman*.

**BUILDING A CHURCH.**—Brother Gardner stated that he was in receipt of a personal letter from a colored man in Indiana, asking the club to contribute financial aid to assist him and four other colored men in building a church.

"I favors de church," explained the president, "but afore I make any contribution to de cause, I want to be sartin dat dose five culled men can't do all de prayin' dat am necessary right at home. If dey can't, and must have a church, will dey pay dere pew rent? Dat's de stick. Some men will clau off a doctah's bill; some will hang off when dey owe a butcher; others will walk a mile 'round' to keep away from de grocery what dey got trusted for a codfish; but de sixty y'ars I has put in on dis earf hev taught me dat de man who am ready to come right down wid pew rent when it am due, hez yet to be born. I know fokes in dis town who have been trabblin' to'rds heaven for de last twenty y'ars, prayin' in a voice loud 'nuff to shake de plasterin' down, and yet in debt to de church for pew rent till dey can't reckon up de figgers."—*De-troit Free Press*.

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Turner and Bristol Red Raspberries, 75c per 12; \$1.50 per 100.  
Doolittle and Kentucky Black Raspberries, 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100.  
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# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1885—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.  
NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.  
PUBLISHERS.

Office No. 25 Courier-Journal Building, Corner  
Fourth and Green Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One copy one year.....\$ 1 50  
Where currency is not at hand, persons in  
remitting can send postage stamps in small  
amounts.  
We prepay postage on all papers sent to  
subscribers.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Advertisements will be inserted in the  
regular advertising columns of the FARM-  
ERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following  
rates:  
One inch, one time.....\$ 1 50  
One inch, four times.....5 00  
One inch, three months.....10 00  
One inch, six months.....18 00  
One inch, twelve months.....25 00  
Reading notices 20 cents per line, first in-  
sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per  
line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-  
lowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all  
orders coming through their hands.  
Advertisements will not be given special  
position in this paper.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1879.

BABY BATES is a "bigger man than  
old Grant."

THERE'S no accounting for taste. A  
great many Louisvillians eat "crow"  
with Grant sauce, and appear to like  
the diet.

CONGRESSMAN LAY, of Missouri, died  
at his post in Washington city last  
Monday.

If you want a fine Berkshire pig,  
work up a club of twenty subscribers in  
your county, and it will be subject to  
your order.

A COUNTRY paper puts the question,  
"Have you killed your hogs?" The  
editor is afraid to show his fat carcass  
while this business is going on.

SHELBY COURT DAY.—Large amount  
of stock on the market. Cattle sold at  
an advance over November prices.  
Two year olds brought from \$31 to \$50  
per head.

AN organized band of horse thieves  
is believed to exist in the Bluegrass  
counties. On Sunday night, Leontine,  
a noted trotting mare, was taken from  
her pasture near Paris. The mare was  
valued at \$5,000.

WE hope to see the meeting of the  
horticultural society at Shelbyville,  
next month, well attended. Quite an  
interest in the matter is enlisted among  
the citizens of Shelbyville, and a wel-  
come will be extended to visitors.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL IN MISSIS-  
SIPPI.—Major O. L. Shelby, one of the  
most prominent and influential planters  
in Bolivar county, Miss., writes: "The  
FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL is a wel-  
come weekly visitor. I enjoy it very  
much indeed, and frequently find in it  
items of more value to me than the en-  
tire cost of a year's subscription."

A DESPERATE attempt was recently  
made to kill the emperor of Russia.  
The conspirators engaged an out-house  
150 feet from the railroad track, and  
tunneled from it under the road, where  
a charge was placed to be fired by a  
battery. They mistook the emperor's  
baggage train for the royal train, and  
blew it up, injuring several persons.

GEN. GRANT'S visit this week is the  
all-absorbing topic of conversation in  
Louisville. That the demonstration is  
to be grand is evident from the prepara-  
tions being made. Our paper goes to  
press on Wednesday afternoon, too  
soon for any report of the proceedings.  
Main street has been extensively de-  
corated with flags and streamers and all  
sorts of mottoes. There will be a very  
large crowd from the country around,  
and, if favored with fair weather, the  
like will not be seen in Louisville again  
for many a day.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The  
Lexington Press says that it is probable  
that an attempt will be made to set  
aside the action of the commission lo-  
cating the State Agricultural College at  
Lexington. The city council, in order  
to secure the location of the college in  
Lexington, offered the city park as a  
site for the college, and \$30,000 in  
money to erect necessary buildings, but  
the gift of money can not be made with-  
out the issuing of city bonds, and to  
enable this to be done requires authori-  
ty of an act of the Legislature. It is  
thus that an opportunity is afforded

Bowling Green to make another effort  
to secure the agricultural college, and  
it is believed that Hon. John C. Under-  
wood, chairman of the commission, will  
himself dissent from his own report and  
make an argument in favor of reopening  
the bids.

LEXINGTON COUNTY COURT.—The  
streets were crowded with farmers and  
stock traders, and a fair amount of  
stock on hand for sale. Cattle sold at  
3c and 4c, as to quality. Broke mules  
brought \$75 to \$120 per head; the  
price of hogs ranged from \$4.30 to  
\$4.40.

## BUFORD GETS A NEW TRIAL.

The special Court of Appeals ap-  
pointed in the Buford case rendered its  
opinion last Monday, reversing the de-  
cision of the lower court, Hon. L. D.  
Husbands offering a dissenting opinion.  
Hon. John Feland presented the deci-  
sion of the court, which reverses upon  
these grounds:

First—The lower court erred materially in  
overruling the motion for a continuance by  
the appellant on account of the absence of a  
large number of witnesses at the July term of  
the Owen Criminal court.

Second—The testimony of Dr. R. H. Gale  
and Dr. J. C. Keller, as experts, was improp-  
erly excluded.

Third—The giving of certain instructions,  
especially those requiring the jury to be sat-  
isfied from the evidence of the insanity of the  
accused before they could acquit, and that  
requiring the defendant to prove to the jury  
his insanity to their satisfaction.

The following beautiful lines were  
written on the fly leaf of a Bible—pre-  
sented by a mother to her son—dated  
"October 9, 1829." The Bible was  
many years ago misplaced. With a  
faint hope that this may be read by  
some one who may assist the owner in  
its recovery, we reproduce the verses in  
our paper. The book belongs to a  
friend of ours, and any one finding it  
may express to FARMERS' HOME JOUR-  
NAL, Louisville, Ky.:

### A MOTHER'S GIFT.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,  
When other days shall come,  
When she, who had thy earliest kiss,  
Sleeps in her narrow home;  
Remember, 't was a mother gave  
The gift to one she'd die to save.

The mother sought a pledge of love,  
The holiest for her son,  
And from the gift of God above  
She chose a goodly one.  
She chose, for her beloved boy,  
The source of life and light and joy.

She bade him keep the gift, that when  
The parting hour should come,  
They might have hope to meet again  
In an eternal home;  
She said his faith, in that, would be  
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer, in his pride,  
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,  
And bid him cast the pledge aside,  
That he, from youth, had borne,  
She bade him pause and ask his breast  
If he or she had loved him best?

A parent's blessing on her son  
Goes with this holy thing;  
The love that would retain the one  
Must to the other cling.  
Remember, 't is no idle toy,  
A mother's gift—remember, boy.

LUMBER FROM STRAW.—A recent inventor  
claims to be able to make hard wood lumber  
from common wheat straw. The straw is first  
made into a pulp and then into ordinary paste  
board. As many of these sheets are taken as  
required to make the thickness of lumber de-  
sired, and then are passed through a chemical  
solution, the composition of which is not  
stated, and afterward the sheets are passed  
through rollers, and the hard lumber, imper-  
vious to water, comes out ready for use.—  
*American Agriculturist.*

This lumber does not warp or crack,  
and besides being waterproof, is very  
strong and durable. It is light and  
elastic, can be made with a brilliantly  
polished surface like *papier mache*, and  
is admirably adapted for carriages, ve-  
hicles of all kinds, railroad cars, furni-  
ture and all kinds of domestic utensils.  
—[Ed. F. H. J.]

WHAT THE STUDENTS DID.—The Agri-  
cultural and Mechanical College of  
Kentucky has raised, by student labor,  
on the sixty-five acres of arable ground  
which it cultivated, the following:  
Eighteen hundred bushels of corn, six  
hundred bushels of Irish potatoes, sev-  
enty bushels of sweet potatoes, two  
hundred and seventy-eight bushels of  
wheat, two hundred bushels of turnips,  
seven tons of Hungarian grass and  
white millet.—*Lexington Press.*

THE American Farmers' Experiment  
Station is now in operation, under the  
management of Conrad Wilson, Esq.,  
61 Hudson street, New York. Induce-  
ments to farmers to become members  
are offered. A monthly record of  
events is published. See the advertise-  
ment, in another column.

SPRING is coming, and your old plow  
is a nuisance. The earth sticks all  
over it, and your team complains of  
sore shoulders from pulling it last year.  
Get up a club of twenty subscribers to  
this paper, at \$1.50 each, and we will  
send you a bright, new two-horse plow,  
of the Brinly, Oliver chilled, or Gale  
chilled pattern.

THE hog market is steady since last  
report, advancing to 5c the latter part  
of the week, but falling back to \$4.75  
for best, because of warm weather.

## HART COUNTY.

A Very Young Writer Makes a Good Re-  
port, and Promises a Large Club  
of Subscribers.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Though a mere boy, only fourteen  
years old, with no experience in news-  
paper correspondence, I have, to some  
extent, farming and stock growing on  
the brain, and if you think that this is  
worth its space in your paper, I will  
give you the crop prospects in this im-  
mediate neighborhood at least once a  
month.

The crop of tobacco here is about an  
average; it was thoroughly ripe when  
cut; was large, and is well cured—  
mostly a rich red, with the exception of  
the Sturgeon Brothers, who have  
bright wrapper. Of the Sturgeon  
Brothers I wish to speak more at length  
in the future. The acreage of wheat  
is at least one-third in excess of any  
crop ever sown in this county. The  
corn crop is now gathered, and is much  
better than was anticipated. I would  
like to see an essay in your paper on  
watermelon culture soon. Look out for  
subscribers from here soon. I want  
the Cotswold ewes. D. N. S.

Horse Cave, Ky., Dec. 1.

[We are glad to insert the above and  
encourage the farmer boys to write for  
the agricultural papers. Get up the  
club, Dan, and you shall have the pret-  
tiest pair of Cotswold ewes ever owned  
in Hart county.—Ed. F. H. J.]

## STOCKS AND PRICES COMPARED.

The Chicago Commercial Report fur-  
nishes the following summary of com-  
parative reports of State auditors on  
the supply of hogs:

| States—        | 1879.      | 1878.      | 1877.      |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Ohio.....      | 2,041,649  | 2,341,411  | 2,159,910  |
| Indiana.....   | 2,445,000  | 2,577,056  | 2,455,514  |
| Illinois.....  | 2,799,051  | 3,335,550  | 2,991,356  |
| Iowa.....      | 2,344,116  | 2,444,800  | 1,644,714  |
| Missouri.....  | 3,305,738  | 3,076,117  | 2,341,222  |
| Kansas.....    | 1,264,494  | 1,105,044  | 794,369    |
| Nebraska.....  | 569,799    | 497,039    | 213,761    |
| Wisconsin..... | 750,000    | 812,348    | 628,997    |
| Minnesota..... | 204,902    | 217,183    | 211,041    |
| Michigan.....  | 438,000    | 597,200    | 556,100    |
| Total.....     | 16,145,740 | 16,861,900 | 13,957,500 |

## COMPARATIVE PRICES IN CHICAGO.

The following little table shows the  
prices of December 5 on a few leading  
articles, as compared with the lowest of  
the autumn in August:

| Articles—      | August. | Dec. 5  |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Mess pork..... | \$7 75  | \$13 75 |
| Lard.....      | 37      | 7 35    |
| Hogs.....      | 3 35    | 4 60    |
| Wheat.....     | 85 1/2  | 1 25    |
| State rye..... | 31 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Oats.....      | 21 1/2  | 34 1/2  |

This is an average advance of about  
51 per cent. since August, or 13, per  
cent. per month.

## THE COMPARATIVE PRICES IN NEW YORK FOR FOUR YEARS.

|                               | 1876.    | 1877.      |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|
| December 4—                   |          |            |
| No. 2 spring wheat.....       | \$1 35   | \$1 29 1/2 |
| No. 2 mixed corn.....         | 58 1/2   | 64         |
| No. 2 mixed oats.....         | 36       | 38 1/2     |
| State rye.....                | 92 1/2   | 92 1/2     |
| Extra common State flour..... | 5 60     | 5 55       |
| Mess pork.....                | 17 00    | 13 75      |
| Lard, per cwt.....            | 10 35    | 8 35 1/2   |
| December 4—                   |          |            |
| No. 2 spring wheat.....       | \$0 98   | \$1 39 1/2 |
| No. 2 mixed corn.....         | 47 1/2   | 62 1/2     |
| No. 2 mixed oats.....         | 37 1/2   | 49         |
| State rye.....                | 60 1/2   | 62 1/2     |
| Extra common State flour..... | 3 97     | 5 80       |
| Mess pork.....                | 7 40     | 13 00      |
| Lard, per cwt.....            | 6 07 1/2 | 8 05       |

## TRADE-MARKS.

It has been quite generally supposed that  
the decision of the Supreme court of the  
United States, declaring the commercial law  
of trade-marks unconstitutional, annihilates  
all proprietary right in the exclusive use of  
these legends. This, it seems, is a mistake.  
It simply leaves the whole matter just as it  
was before the law of Congress was enacted  
(1870), with a suggestion that the passage of  
a similar act in each State, to take the place of  
the one thus abrogated, would be a very  
useful occupation for our several Legisla-  
tures.

The trade-marks which have been regis-  
tered, even though the registration itself be of  
no force, have no doubt mostly become the  
exclusive property of the proprietors by un-  
equivocal adoption and use; and there is not,  
after all, danger of any such serious results  
from the decision as at first seemed likely.  
This view of the situation has been arrived at,  
after careful investigation, by the United  
States Trade-mark Association. Neverthe-  
less, the law was of great convenience and  
public utility, as is attested by the fact that,  
under its operation, no fewer than eight  
thousand certificates had been issued, notwith-  
standing the high registration fee.

Its obvious advantages were that it gave one  
the immediate right to appropriate a particu-  
lar mark, without waiting for that right to  
grow into existence by long use; that by a  
general system of registration all questions as  
to priority of the adoption of a particular de-  
vice was avoided, and that suits relating to  
registered trade-marks, like patent suits and  
copyright suits, could be brought in the Fed-  
eral courts without regard to the residence of  
the parties. Perhaps the most serious effect  
of the decision will be its international bear-  
ing, and in that aspect an amendment of a  
clause of the Constitution of the United States  
may become necessary.

There has very rarely been such unanimity  
in the United States upon any constitutional  
question as has been caused by this decision.  
As far as we have seen, there is not a particle  
of dissent from the proposition that, since the  
Constitution gives no power to Congress to  
pass a law on that subject, a clause conferring  
the power can not be too speedily made a part  
of the instrument. The law of 1870 has  
worked admirably, and it should be a constitu-  
tional law with the least possible delay.

From the above, clipped from the  
New York Shipping and Commercial List,  
November 3, 1879, it would appear

that the statement in the Lexington  
Transcript some days since, that by reason  
of this decision of the United  
States Supreme court the suit of John  
H. Brand, of Louisville, vs. H. C. Met-  
calf, pending in the Louisville Chancery  
court, for violation and fraudulent imi-  
tation of their trade-mark of Burrows'  
Lexington mustard, would fall to the  
ground, was premature. On the con-  
trary, this decision settles beyond con-  
troversy that the State courts have ab-  
solute jurisdiction, a point that had  
heretofore been in doubt. We under-  
stand the court has virtually decided  
the case sustaining the injunction.—  
*Lexington Press.*

## TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The Supreme court of the United  
States has recently rendered an impor-  
tant decision in a case involving the  
taxation of mortgages on real estate.  
A resident of Connecticut held mort-  
gages on real estate in Illinois, and  
brought suit to prevent the State of  
Connecticut from collecting a tax on  
the money loaned, claiming that a tax  
could not be levied on property not  
within the State limits.

The court decided, however, that the  
locality of a debt is the place where  
the creditor resides, and that such lo-  
cality is not affected, as far as the power  
of taxation is concerned, by the fact  
that the debt is secured by a mortgage  
upon real estate in another State. The  
State has a right to tax such debt, irre-  
spective of the location of the property,  
which is given as security for the money  
loaned.

The court also decided that the gov-  
ernment can exercise no supervision  
over the discretion exercised by the  
State in the taxation of such property.  
No provision of the federal Constitu-  
tion is violated by such an exercise of  
the power of taxation. This is a final  
settlement of the much vexed question  
as to the right of a State to tax prop-  
erty not within the limits of the State.

MESSRS. JOHN SNELL'S SONS write to  
the Country Gentleman, under date of  
Edmonton, Ontario, November 18:

"There has been an active demand  
for Cotswolds this summer and fall from  
a wide field, including the Southern,  
Eastern and Western States, and the  
many inquiries for from five to ten ewes  
we take as an indication that a large  
number of people are about starting  
flocks of pure bred sheep, eligible to  
record. Prices as a rule have not been  
higher, say from \$25 to \$40 for ewes  
and \$25 to \$75 for rams, though good  
prices have been paid in some cases for  
extra good animals. We sold an im-  
ported ram lamb to Mr. Burgess,  
of Bourbon county, Ky., for \$300, and  
two ram lambs, our own breeding, to  
Mr. Megginson, of Morgan county, Ill.,  
for \$100 and \$125. A great many car-  
loads of high grade Cotswolds have  
been taken from here by Western men  
this fall at prices ranging from \$6 to \$12  
per head, according to quality."

THE increase of rabbits in New Zea-  
land has been so great that it has been  
seriously proposed to introduce the  
weasel and the polecat to keep down  
their excessive number. An "extermin-  
ator," however, has been invented  
which seems to be effective. It con-  
sists of a machine for generating and  
forcing into burrows carbonic oxide  
gas. On reaching the burrow a flexi-  
ble tube about five feet in length is  
inserted into the hole, and the gas is  
forced into the aperture. The entrance  
to the burrow is then stopped, as well  
as all holes and fissures that can be  
found. In a few seconds a great hub-  
bub is heard inside, but this quickly  
subsides. The burrow is dug open af-  
ter a short time, when the dead bodies  
of the rabbits are found huddled to-  
gether in every corner. The extermin-  
ators have been pronounced a perfect  
success.

PERTINENT QUERIES.—What does  
the billet doux? What check did  
counter sign? Who ever saw a pig iron?  
What does egg plant? Why did the  
thunder bolt? Who ever heard a foot  
ball? Why did the dew drop? Where  
does clock work? What did plow  
share? Who ever saw a wheelwright?  
For whom did penny weight? Who  
did tin foil? What did brandy smash?  
What did grass plot? What was it  
grape shot? What did the pick pocket-  
et? Who did the goose berry? Is it  
jokes that Jim cracks?

SKYE TERRIER.—A subscriber wishes  
to know where he can get a Skye ter-  
rier. Unless Mr. D. Swigert, Spring  
Station, Ky., can furnish it, we do not  
know where to get it, but will send the  
address of any person who can furnish  
one to the applicant if sent to us.

LIFE is but short, and we should do all we  
can to prolong it. Check a cough or cold at  
once by using an old and reliable remedy, such  
as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, only  
twenty-five cents a bottle.

## READING NOTICES.

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.—"I had  
been sick and miserable so long, and had  
caused my husband so much trouble and ex-  
pense, no one seemed to know what ailed  
me, that I was completely disheartened and  
discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a  
bottle of Hop Bitters, and used them unknown  
to my family. I soon began to improve, and  
gained so fast that my husband and family  
thought it strange and unnatural; but when I  
told them what had helped me, they said:  
'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they pros-  
per, for they have made mother well and us  
happy.'"—The Mother.

FIRST EDITION, 103,000.—So rapidly are  
orders increasing for the December Scribner  
that it is thought the first edition of 103,000  
will not supply the demand. One cause in the  
recent increase in circulation, by which one  
hundred thousand November numbers were  
sold in two weeks, is undoubtedly due to the  
growing interest in the two serials, Henry  
James, Jr.'s "Confidence," which is one of  
his most fascinating character studies, and  
George W. Cable's novel of New Orleans life,  
"The Grandissimes." This latter, begun in  
November, will be the leading serial story of  
the year. Mr. Cable's "Old Creole Days"  
has attracted wide attention, and this, his first  
novel, promises to be among the strongest and  
most important works of fiction that have yet  
appeared in American literature. A new se-  
rial story by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That  
Lass o' Lowrie's," has also been secured and  
will begin in an early number. The special  
attractions of the December number include  
twenty poems by American women, compris-  
ing verse by many of our most prominent  
women writers; "Two Visits to Victor Hugo,"  
by H. H. Boyesen, with a large portrait en-  
graved by Cole; an illustrated description of  
the Johns Hopkins University, and an inter-  
esting paper by Burroughs on "Nature and the  
Poets." "The New Capital at Albany" is  
critically described in an article of eighteen  
pages, with the aid of twenty-three drawings,  
and there are illustrated papers on "Coffee  
Culture in Brazil," "Success with Small  
Fruits," etc.

"The Reign of Peter the Great," by Eu-  
gene Schuyler, will begin in the February  
number. The illustrations for the first of this  
splendid series of historical papers are now  
almost completed, and include reproductions  
of famous Russian paintings, cut on the wood  
by American engravers, who are pronounced  
by the London Saturday Review "the best in  
the world." Sold, and subscriptions received,  
by booksellers and newsdealers, at \$4 a year,  
35c a number. "A Portfolio of Proof Im-  
pressions" of the best engravings from the  
pages of Scribner and St. Nicholas (edition  
limited to 1,000) will be ready about December  
1. Price \$10. See December Scribner for  
extended notices.

SCRIBNER & Co., New York.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—We advise all  
our readers, whether they own a foot of land  
or not, to supply themselves with that trea-  
sure of useful, practical, reliable information,  
the American Agriculturist, so named because  
started thirty-eight years ago as a rural jour-  
nal, but now enlarged to embrace a great va-  
riety of most useful reading for the house-  
hold, children included—for the garden, as  
well as the farm—for all classes. Each vol-  
ume gives some 800 original engravings, with  
descriptions of labor-saving and labor-helping  
contrivances, of plants, fruits, flowers, ani-  
mals, etc., including many large and pleasing,  
as well as instructive, pictures for young and  
old. The constant, systematic exposures of  
humbugs and swindling schemes by the Agri-  
culturist are of great value to every one, and  
will save to most persons many times its cost.  
Altogether, it is one of the most valuable, as  
well as cheapest, journals anywhere to be  
found. The cost is only \$1.50 a year, or four  
copies for \$5. Single numbers, 15c. Sub-  
scribe at once for 1880, and receive the  
rest of this year free, or send three-cent stamp  
for postage on a specimen copy. Address  
Orange Judd Company, publishers, 245 Broad-  
way, New York.

A REVOLUTION IN FIRE ARMS.—The Chi-  
chester Rifle Company offer in their new Sev-  
en Shot Repeating Rifle a wonderful bar-  
gain.

These rifles (which have been in course of  
manufacture for over a year and are now first  
offered for sale) are first-class in every respect,  
made of the best material, finely finished,  
handsomely designed, black walnut stock,  
pistol grip, embodying many new and practi-  
cal ideas, and elegant shooters, as numerous  
targets and testimonials attest. They are  
offered at the low price of \$4.50, simply to  
introduce them, and the price holds good  
only for a short time.

Every sportsman should own one. They  
are one of the nicest, best made, and most  
accurate rifles in existence, and are worth  
much more than the price asked. The Chi-  
chester Rifle Company have certainly been  
the first to get up a first-class rifle for a  
price within the reach of all.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician,  
retired from practice, having had placed in  
his hands by an East India missionary the  
formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the  
speedy and permanent cure for consumption,  
bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and  
lung affections, also a positive and radical cure  
for nervous debility and all nervous complaints,  
after having tested its wonderful curative pow-  
ers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty  
to make it known to his suffering fellows. Ac-  
tuated by this motive and a desire to relieve  
human suffering, I will send free of charge to  
all who desire it, this recipe, in German,  
French or English, with full directions for  
preparing and using. Sent by mail by address-  
ing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W.  
Sherar, No. 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,  
New York. 40-cow-13t

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and  
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness,  
early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send  
a recipe that will cure you, free of charge.  
This great remedy was discovered by a mis-  
sionary in South America. Send a self-  
addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T.  
Inman, Station D, New York city. jan16-19

BURROWS' Lexington Mustard. "Best in  
the world."



## LIVE STOCK.

MR. DANA, who bought Keene Jim, the Kentucky trotter, at Mr. Bonner's sale, now prices him at \$12,500.

A POLAND-CHINA boar or sow pig is a valuable thing now, and any farmer can get one of the finest in the State, by getting up a club of twenty subscribers to this paper.

MR. B. J. TREACY, of Lexington, has purchased a fine coach team for Gen. Phil Sheridan, at Chicago. They were shipped a few days ago, and are thought to be as fine a team as the Bluegrass country can show.

W. T. DAVIS, of Oldham county, sold in Lagrange, December 2, a lot of 92 head of fat hogs that averaged 344½ lbs. Some of them were spring pigs. The hogs were a cross of a Berkshire boar, purchased of W. Shelby Wilson about two years ago. This lot was pronounced by many good judges to be the best lot of hogs shipped to this market this season. Mr. Davis got 4½¢ at home.

MR. MALLORY'S SALE.—Remember that on next Wednesday, December 17, the Hon. Robert Mallory will sell at his home, four miles west of Lagrange, Oldham county, Ky., thirty-five head of pure Shorthorn cows and heifers, one hundred head of Cotswold sheep, six good work horses, and a good lot of stock hogs. A credit of ninety days will be given. Stock is booming now, and you can hardly pay too much for the right kind.

MR. HACKWORTH'S SALE.—At the sale of Shorthorns, etc., made by Mr. Hackworth last week at the Shelby fair grounds, low prices were obtained. We are informed that the stock was not in the proper condition to sell, so many of the animals having blemishes, such as injured eyes, broken horns, spoiled udders, and some were very wild. The average was below \$50 per head. The owner of the herd has been living in town, and the cattle many miles away on his farm, where they have not received the attention that should be bestowed on them to get the best results.

## HORSES SOLD IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Charles W. Barker, auctioneer, sold at auction on Wednesday last at the New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, for account of Mr. C. Nicholas Beach, of Newport, R. I.:

Pair of bay coach horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; to Mr. E. Davis, New York, at \$375.

A bay coupe horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, not warranted sound; to Mr. F. P. Robage, New York, at \$210.

A bay gelding, 16 hands high, 8 years old, sired by Scott's Hambletonian, and has trotted in 2:40 to a road wagon; to Mr. B. Phelps, New York, at \$810.

## BARNEY CROSSIN'S SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

Eleven head of Kentucky bred horses, the property of Barney Crossin, of Philadelphia, were sold at Herkness' Bazaar, on Wednesday the 26th ult., the lot making a very fair average. The following is a list of sales:

Leviathan, ch. g. (1871); \$430.

Lumber Maid, b. m. (1876), by Lumber, dam by Colossus; \$220.

John, b. g. (1874), by John Payne, dam by Alexander's Abdallah; withdrawn at \$575.

Ashland Queen, b. m. (1874), by Ashland Chief, dam by Peyton's Tranby; \$435.

Bess, br. m. (1874), by Trojan, dam by Almont; \$155.

Major Neal, b. g. (1875), by Mambrino Denmark, dam by Mambrino Chief; \$510.

Telephone, ch. g. (1875), by Lumber, dam Flaxy; \$250.

Billy Blackwood, blk. g. (1874), by Haywood, dam by Denmark; \$250.

Red Bird, b. h. (1874), by Diamond Denmark, dam by Edwin Forrest; \$210.

Bay horse (1873), 16 hands; \$162.50.

## FAT STOCK SHOWS.

Mr. Waddy Suggests That One be Held in Kentucky.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Doubtless all farmers who live in the stock growing districts of Kentucky have read with interest the result of the late "Chicago Fat Stock Show," and have noted the wonderful advantages thereby afforded Western feeders.

One of the principal advantages of which the Western men have been the happy recipients was the fancy prices obtained for their beeves from European gentlemen, who paid and shipped to Liverpool, Eng., some 500 steers, weighing an average of nearly 2,000 lbs, at from \$4.80 to \$6 per cwt.

Now, why can not Kentucky, famous for her fine Shorthorns, Cotswold and Southdown sheep, and every imaginable breed of swine, inaugurate a similar concern? If the State can or will not cooperate in the matter, I suggest to our Shelby county farmers that we organize ourselves into a county association,

of the nature and to be similarly managed to the Chicago fat stock show.

Hoping to hear from some of our farmer friends through the next issue of the HOME JOURNAL upon the foregoing subject, I will for the present close, with best wishes for the success of the HOME JOURNAL.

Peytona, Ky. G. W. WADDY.

## SALE OF IMPORTED ALDERNEYS.

The following is a list of sales of the prominent lots of imported cows and heifers from the British Isles, made at Harkness' Bazaar, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last:

Blythesome, calved September 25, 1877; \$310.

Apple, calved October 2, 1874; \$240.

Kisber, Jersey bull, two years four months old; \$300.

Winsome, calved July 2, 1877; \$240.

Lily, calved February 13, 1877; \$330.

Pansy, calved October 2, 1874; \$350.

Ma Belle, calved September 28, 1875; \$300.

Lady Jane, calved April 6, 1877; \$270.

Coquette, two years old; \$205.

Surprise, calved October 18, 1877; \$240.

Lively, calved December 20, 1877; \$265.

Belle de Trodals II., calved April 8, 1877; \$400.

Chevalier, calved September 4, 1874; \$270.

Gypsy Maid, calved February 16, 1878; \$230.

Rosalind, calved August 1, 1877; \$230.

The stock was all bought by Eastern parties.—Turf, Field and Farm.

From Afield and Afloat, Nov. 29.  
CHAMPION TROTTERS AT ALL AGES.

We present below a list of trotting horses from one year old up to twenty, that have the best records at their respective ages. No two, with one notable exception, have the best records for more than one year, and that exception is the wonderful old mare, Goldsmith Maid, who has the best time for seven consecutive years, from fourteen up to twenty inclusive, and whose record has never been equaled by a mare and only surpassed by two geldings:

In 1869 Blackwood had the best three-year old record (2:31), which was reduced by Lady Stout to 2:29 in 1874, to 2:28 by Elaine in 1877, to 2:25½ by Steinway this spring, and to 2:23½ by Jewett this fall.

Ericsson had the best four year old record in 1861—2:30½. This was reduced to 2:29½ by Allie West in 1874, to 2:24½ by Keene Jim in 1877, to 2:24½ by Elaine in 1878, and to 2:19¾ this year by Trinkel.

Tattler headed the list of five year olds in 1868 with 2:26. In 1872 Lady Maude trotted in 2:22½, which Governor Sprague lowered to 2:20¼ in 1876, this season brought down to 2:18 by Santa Claus. In 1876 Blackwood, Jr., then five, trotted in 2:22½, and in 1877 Midnight and Woodford Chief trotted respectively in 2:22½ and 2:22¾.

At six years of age Fleety Goldust trotted in 2:20, and Hambletonian Mambrino in 2:21¼. At seven Edwin Forrest and Lady Maude made a record of 2:18, and the former trotted an exhibition heat in 2:14½; this year Darby in 2:16½. At eight Nettie and Red Cloud trotted in 2:18, Lady Maude in 2:18¼, American Girl in 2:19, Fullerton in 2:19¼, Mambrino Gift in 2:20. At eleven Occident made his 2:16¾. At eleven Rarus compassed a mile in 2:13¼, and Lulu one in 2:16¾. At twelve Hopeful scored 2:14½, and Lulu 2:15. At fourteen Flora Temple made her famous 2:19¾. At sixteen Lucy trotted in 2:18¼, and Lady Suffolk in 2:26.

No table like the following has ever been published. Its compilation has been more difficult than one would suppose, but in spite of the difficulty in ascertaining ages, it is believed to be entirely correct:

| Age. | Name.          | Sire.              | Record. | Year. |
|------|----------------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| 1    | Memento        | Administrator      | 2:26½   | 1877  |
| 2    | So So          | George Wilkes      | 2:31    | 1877  |
| 3    | Jewett         | Allie West         | 2:23½   | 1879  |
| 4    | Trinkel        | Principes          | 2:19¼   | 1879  |
| 5    | Santa Claus    | Strathmore         | 2:18    | 1876  |
| 6    | Midnight       | Peacemaker         | 2:18¼   | 1876  |
| 7    | Darby          | Delmonico          | 2:16½   | 1879  |
| 8    | Gloster        | Volunteer          | 2:17    | 1874  |
| 9    | Dexter         | Hambletonian       | 2:17½   | 1867  |
| 10   | Hopeful        | Godfrey's Patchen  | 2:17½   | 1875  |
| 11   | Smuggler       | Blanco             | 2:15½   | 1876  |
| 12   | Karus          | Conklin's Abdallah | 2:13½   | 1879  |
| 13   | American Girl  | Amos' C. M. Clay   | 2:16½   | 1879  |
| 14   | Goldsmith Maid | Alexand. Abdallah  | 2:16    | 1871  |
| 15   | Goldsmith Maid | Alexand. Abdallah  | 2:16¼   | 1873  |
| 16   | Goldsmith Maid | Alexand. Abdallah  | 2:17½   | 1874  |
| 17   | Goldsmith Maid | Alexand. Abdallah  | 2:14    | 1874  |
| 18   | Goldsmith Maid | Alexand. Abdallah  | 2:16    | 1875  |
| 19   | Goldsmith Maid | Alexand. Abdallah  | 2:14    | 1876  |
| 20   | Goldsmith Maid | Alexand. Abdallah  | 2:14½   | 1877  |

THE Lawndale herd of Berkshires, owned by W. Shelby Wilson, of Shelbyville, Ky., ranks among the best in the famous Bluegrass State. Besides the many other good animals in the herd, Mr. Wilson now owns Sambo XVII., Cleopatra's Duchess 204, and Black Rose 1854. Mention of some of the winnings of Mr. Wilson's Berkshires is made elsewhere, and his advertisement also appears in this number.—Bulletin American Berkshire Association.

PLEASE NOTICE.—Because of the negligence of some to whom we have sent this paper after the time expired, we have to again request them to remit us before the new year sets in. Bills have been sent with amount due. Please do not delay.

## ORIGIN OF THE POLAND-CHINAS.

The Berkshire Cross Asserted.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

In your issue of November 27, I see quite a lengthy article from Mr. D. M. Magie, of Ohio, claiming to be the originator of the breed of hogs known as the Poland-China. Now, I have never owned one of those hogs, and I do not know that I ever will; but Mr. Magie affirms so positively in his article that there are none of the Berkshire crosses used in the make-up of that breed, that I feel in justice to the many readers of your valuable paper, and also in justice to the insignificant Berkshire, to present some further proof in support of the fact that the Berkshire was used liberally, in the first cross of that hog, in making the foundation upon which Mr. D. M. Magie commenced to raise and disseminate the stock over the country.

In support of this fact, I will here give to your many readers what the venerable Cephas Holloway, of Ohio, has to say in his report to the National Convention of Swine Breeders at Indianapolis, in 1872:

"I have resided in Union Village, in Warren county, Ohio, since 1813, and have been connected in some way with the management of the business affairs of the Society of Shakers at this place since 1824.

"I have from taste, inclination and duties devolving upon me, given more than the usual attention to the several breeds and crosses of swine introduced and bred in the Miami valley, and herewith give the following statement, as to the time of their introduction, and the changes that were produced by their use:

"The first introduction of China hogs into this part of Ohio, so far as I have ever heard, was in the year 1816. John Wallace, then a trustee of our society, visited Philadelphia on business in that year, and while there was shown what were called "Big China" hogs. He was pleased with their appearance, and purchased one boar and three sows, which were brought the same season to Union Village. The time of purchase I am able to fix certainly, by subsequent occurrences, distinctly remembered.

"These four hogs were understood to be either imported China or the immediate descendants of imported stock. They and their progeny were extensively used and crossed with the best breeds then existing, and the products of these crosses constituted substantially what was afterward called the Warren County hog.

"The Berkshires were introduced into Warren county in 1835 or 1836, by Mr. Munson Beach, who operated with his brother Louis Beach, then a prominent merchant in the city of New York. Subsequently they made other shipments of the same stock to Warren and Butler counties. The Berkshires introduced by the Messrs. Beach were generally black, with occasional marks of white, either on the feet, the tip of the tail, or in the face. They were muscular, active and round-bodied hogs, and in most cases had sharp-pointed, upright ears; some families, however, were large in size, deep in their bodies, with ears that lopped.

"The Irish Grazer breed of hogs was imported direct into Southwestern Ohio by Wm. Neff, Esq., of Cincinnati. Mr. Neff committed some of these hogs to the care of Mr. Anthony Keever, whose farm adjoined our lands on the south. Mr. Keever was a judicious breeder, and, esteeming the Grazer highly, he bred them and crossed them liberally."

NOTE.—Right here I want the reader to take particular notice of Mr. Holloway's statement:

"These two breeds, the Berkshire and Irish Grazer, were extensively used in making crosses by the best breeders in Warren and Butler counties, and to some extent in Clinton and Hamilton counties. Having been carefully bred and intermixed with the descendants and crosses of the Big China with other breeds, the stock thus produced constituted the true and original basis of what is now known as the Magie, or Poland-China hogs.

"Among our early and successful breeders were Messrs. Munson Beach, John Reed, Anthony Keever, John Harkrider, John Hadley, and Mr. Magie Sr. They have been succeeded by hosts of other good and judicious breeders, among whom of my acquaintance I can name D. M. Magie, Wm. Magie, T. I. Conover, the Messrs. McCreays, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hankins."

I will now give a short extract from the National Live Stock Journal, upon this report being received by the convention. The Hon. John M. Millikin prepared the report adopted, and the Journal says:

"It is, in our opinion, as concise and reliable a statement of the origin of this

breed of swine as has ever been written. In relation to this matter, Mr. Millikin says the report was unanimously adopted by the convention."

Fearing that I am trespassing too much upon your columns, I will close by saying a great many farmers in this county, who are raising this breed of hogs, are crossing them with the Berkshire, so that they may still make an improvement upon what has already been done. If other proof is necessary in addition to what Mr. Holloway has given, I have it—and plenty of it.

J. M. COPELAND,  
Adairsville, Logan County, Ky.

## THE GALE CHILLED PLOW.

Manufactured by the Gale Manufacturing Company, Albion, Michigan.

The man or company manufacturing plows for use in this day and age is necessarily a more lively creature than in the time of our grandfathers, and so great is the change in the annual improvement that those among us who are constantly on the lookout find ourselves startled by many improvements made from the time of one visit to another. In this connection we venture the assertion that few if any manufacturing establishments anywhere can show more changes and improvements in plows than the Gale Manufacturing Company, established in 1835. This establishment has gone forward after departure, until now the different sizes and kinds of plows manufactured by them reach twenty-three in number. The cut of this company inserted on another page shows to some extent the number of old-time notions of construction that are discarded, and the new and common-sense substitutions adopted in their stead.

This company has never been afraid of competition, and claim to be pioneers in the manufacture of chilled iron plows, and that all who have since introduced them are only imitators. Another fact we mention is that this is the only hand-plow that ever took a gold medal in this or any other country. This medal was won in the great field trial near Paris, France, and that, too, when there were nearly two hundred competing plows.

BURROWS' Lexington Mustard. "Best in the world."

## LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 11, 1879.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 15¢ to 22¢; reserve, 26¢ to 28¢; creamery, 38¢ to 40¢.

COFFEE—Rio 14¢ to 15¢ for common, 17¢ to 17½¢ for good, 17¢ to 18¢ for prime, 19¢ for choice, and 19¢ to 20¢ for fancy; old Government Java 25¢ to 28¢.

COTTON—Middling, 11½¢; low middling, 11¢.

EGGS—20¢ per dozen on arrival.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$6.75 to 7.00; plain fancy \$6.25 to 6.75; A No. 1, \$5.75 to 6.00; extra family, \$5.00 to 5.25; extra, \$4.00 to 4.25.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 45¢; mixed lots, 25¢ to 30¢.

FIELD SEEDS—Per bushel.

Sapling clover.....\$5 75

Red clover.....5 50

Timothy.....2 60

Red top, in sacks.....60

Orchard grass.....1 60

Cleaned Bluegrass.....55

Extra Bluegrass.....65

White onion sets.....5 00

Yellow onion sets.....4 50

Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass, charged extra.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.26; No. 3, \$1.18. Corn, new, 42¢ for ear; 45¢ for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 37¢ per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 80¢ to 93¢.

Rye, 85¢.

GENSING—\$1.30.

HAY—Common to medium, \$13 to 14; good to choice, \$16 to 18.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 20¢; dry flint, damaged, 16¢; prime dry salted, 16¢; dry salted, damaged, 12½¢; prime green-salted, 9½¢; green-salted, damaged, 8¢; green, 8¢; sheepskins, 60¢ to \$1.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 42¢ to 45¢ in bbls, syrups at 40¢ to 60¢, sorghum, 40¢ per gal.

OLDS—Lined oil, 83¢; coal oil, 110° test 15¢, 130° test 19¢.

ONIONS—\$2.50 to 2.65 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Red, 5½¢; white, 5½¢ to 6¢.

POULTRY—Chickens \$2.25 per dozen for large, \$1.50 for small, hens \$2.50 per dozen; dressed turkeys 8¢ per lb.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bbl; sweet potatoes, per bbl \$1.00 to 1.25 for red, and \$1.50 for yellow.

PICKLES—\$3.25 per bbl.

RICE—Carolina 7½¢; Louisiana 7½¢.

SALT—\$2.20 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls \$1.75.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 11½¢ to 11¾¢; crushed and powdered at 12¢; cut loaf, 12½¢; A coffee, 11¢; B coffee sugar 10¢; extra C, 10½¢; C yellow, 9½¢, standard brands: New Orleans, 8¢ to 8½¢ for common to prime.

STARCH—3 to 3½¢ per lb.

TALLOW—33¢.

WOOL—Medium to good, 38¢ to 40¢; black, 35¢ to 38¢; washed, 50¢ to 52¢.

## LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$3.75 to 4.50; extra butcher, \$3.50 to 4.00; fair to good, \$2.50 to 3.25; common, \$2.00 to 2.50; rough, \$1.50 to 2.00.

HOGS—\$4.65 to 4.75, best grade; common to fair, \$4.50 to 4.60 per 100 lbs gross; good light, \$4.40 to 4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25 to 3.75; stock sheep, \$2.25 to 2.75; Lambs, \$3.75 per cwt for best; \$2.50 to 3.25 for common.

## CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½¢ to 2¢; fair to medium, 2½¢ to 3¢; good to choice butcher grades 3½¢ to 4¢; fair to good shippers, 4¢ to 4½¢; fair to good heavy oxen, 2½¢ to 4¢.

HOGS—Common, \$3.50 to 4.00; fair to good light, \$4.15 to 4.50; fair to good packing grades, \$4.60 to 4.80; selected butchers, \$4.75 to 4.80.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2¢ to 3¢, and good to choice, 3½¢ to 4½¢.

LAMBS—3 to 4½¢ per lb.

## TO KEEP LARD SWEET.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

About half an hour before the lard is thought to be done, put into the kettle a large handful of pounded slippery elm bark. I have tried it and know it to be good. The United States Dispensary says, "the Indians use it to keep their deer fat from becoming rancid."

Pewee Valley, December 8.

1880.  
Harper's Weekly!  
Illustrated.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussion of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....\$4 00

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Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed \$1 per volume), for \$7 each. A Complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers, Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## DO YOU LOVE HONEY?

A FEW STOCKS of bees will supply your table with this delicious and healthful sweet, and save you many a bill for sugar and syrups.

We have just completed an arrangement to furnish our readers the Thirty-two Page Monthly BEE-KEEPER'S MAGAZINE at Only One Dollar a Year (former price \$1.50).



## LIVE STOCK.

## SUCCESS IN HOG RAISING.

Pork products are in greater demand to-day than ever before. Whatever influence the Mosiac law may once have had upon mankind in causing them to refrain from the use of swine's flesh as an article of diet, that influence is at this day scarcely, if at all, perceptible. Hams and bacon, lard and pork, have become necessities throughout the civilized world, and wherever in new regions they are introduced, the demand for them soon increases and a permanent market is established.

The greatest pork producing regions of the world are the States of the upper Mississippi valley. To the parties in these States engaged in rearing hogs, it is a matter of no small importance that they should know as nearly as possible the requirements of this great and constantly increasing demand.

With our improved facilities for transportation, the breeder need no longer aim at securing an animal that is "a traveler"—such having in former years been one of the best recommendations a hog could have—but can now devote himself to the production of such hogs as will bring the best prices when put on the market, with little regard as to how they are to get there.

Owing to another important advance in the march of modern civilization, the former demand for lard oil, for illuminating purposes, has been almost entirely done away with; gas and coal oil having now come into general use. Hence the enormously large and fat hogs of years ago do not now command the prices they otherwise would. They are not even in demand for the manufacture of heavy fat bacon and hard salted pork, such as formerly found a ready market in the South. Since the close of the late war hog raising in the South has become somewhat of a leading industry there; to such an extent at least that the Southern market for Western bacon is no longer what it once was.

The study of the successful hog raiser of to-day is to know what the consumers require, and for what they will pay, the highest prices. The demand of the home and foreign markets for cured meats are not found to vary greatly, except in this, that the latter takes a larger proportion of evenly assorted product than the former. Tastes in America seem to differ in this regard more widely than in England—the best market, of late years, for the Western producer. The foreign demand has very largely increased for hams and bacon, and also for evenly fattened fine boned hogs, not too fat, but compact and well bred, averaging about 220 lbs. Such hogs are also used by Chicago houses engaged in curing and shipping meat to England.

Without a doubt the true aim of Western breeders and feeders is to rear hogs that will furnish hams and bacon of the finest quality and the right sizes. Tender, juicy, well marbled meat is the requirement of the times. To have this we must have hogs that are quick feeders, of uniform size and growth, and ready for market at an early age. To produce such hogs with reasonable certainty and the highest profit, they should be of a well established race, hardy and prolific, and sufficiently active to make a good part of their growth by grazing.

The importance of grazing in the management of hogs is too often overlooked. As a rule hogs can be more economically grown on grass than on corn, the latter being given them sparingly until they are to be made ready and ripened off for market. The exercise they take in grazing, tends to promote a more healthy growth, and in consequence a better quality of meat, than were they confined to pens and unduly forced or over fed with corn and other concentrated feed. Rapid and healthy growth insures the most tender, most evenly fattened and finest flavored meat.

Not every breed or variety of hogs known to the public is adapted to the grazing method of feeding. Some will scarcely thrive at all even in a clover pasture, where a natural bred grazer will grow fat. The more slow going and quiet breeds are good as sty pigs, and are very useful where grazing is impracticable; although even in such localities the more active hogs readily adapt themselves to the conditions of confined quarters and high feed.

A very necessary qualification in a profit yielding breed is that the dams should be careful of their young, and give an abundance of good milk until the pigs are old enough to care for themselves. As above mentioned, the breed should be hardy and able to withstand the vacillations of a variable Western climate, and be so prolific as to obviate the necessity of keeping on hand a very great number of breed-

ing animals. Well matured animals, only, need then be retained as breeders. It may not always be practicable or profitable to keep these until fully matured before allowing them to produce at all, but for regular breeding stock, on which reliance can be had to throw vigorous and good feeding pigs, let the sires and dams be of good age and well developed, before selecting from their progeny the individual animals with which to perpetuate the stock or race. First litters, as a rule, should be sent to market as porkers.

In nearly every breed of swine known in this country can be found a greater or less number of individual animals of superior worth in one or more respects. As a rule, however, such are produced with no degree of certainty, except from breeds or families that have been kept through many successive generations with a view to advancement toward the highest excellence. Such excellence is but the accumulation or embodiment, in the progeny, of the best traits and qualities that had from time to time shown themselves in the ancestors.

The perfect hog, perfect in all the essentials of form, size, hardiness, prolificacy, feeding capacity and power to transmit to its descendants its own good qualities, we need not expect to find. But if there is any one breed of our improved swine that comes nearer reaching this point than another, we believe it is the Berkshire. We are led to this conclusion partly from seeing it so widely disseminated, and from the impress of Berkshire stock upon so large a proportion of the hogs that reach the Chicago and other Western markets. Nor is it remarkable that this breed of hogs should have attained such prominence before the public, considering the amount of attention that has been given them through a long series of years—*Bulletin American Berkshire Association.*

**BLACK CLOUD'S COLTS.**—In an article on horse breeding in New England the Boston Journal says:

Judged by the prices recently obtained for strictly well bred and desirable stock, the raising of colts would seem to be as remunerative to the common farmer as any branch of his business. In times past one of the chief objections urged was the fact that farmers could not expect to realize upon their investment in this line until the colt should mature, which in this climate ordinarily requires from five to six years. At present there is an active demand for horses of the higher grades for breeding purposes, and what may be termed fancy prices are being realized for very young stock.

As demonstrating the above propositions, the sales of Black Cloud stock may be cited. Five of the get of this celebrated stallion, all out of ordinary farm mares, have been sold at or before weaning time at prices ranging from \$130 to \$200. Of this number one was sold from the town of Bellingham to go to Iowa, where it is understood more of the same stock is to follow, which would imply that Western breeders prefer the get of Black Cloud to Kentucky bred colts.

The recent sale of the weanling colt Bonnie Chief, by Black Cloud, to Boston parties for \$600 cash, is a guarantee that the best will not be permitted to leave the State. The price obtained is probably the largest paid for a colt of the same age in this section for some years, and is perhaps partly due to the fact that high breeding on the dam's side is exceptionally good. His dam, Bonniewood (also the dam of the very promising filly, Lady Belle), is by Black Snake, Jr., he by Old Black Snake, out of a Red Bird mare; second dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, and third dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.

It will be noted that the breeding of Bonnie Chief is particularly rich in pacing crosses on the dam's side, the value of which is every day becoming more apparent as a factor in the increase of trotting speed.

On a railway line, recently, a passenger stopped the conductor, and asked, "Why does not the train run faster?" "It goes fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed, get off and walk," was the rejoinder.

"I would," replied the passenger, settling back in the seat, "but my friends wouldn't come for me until the train comes in, and I don't want to be waiting around the station two or three hours."

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1880.

1880.

# THE Farmers' Home Journal

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

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HOW TO ROAST A TURKEY.

A turkey may be stuffed and kept in a cool place over night without injury. Fry out the fat, and use it to baste the turkey with. Lay slices of salt pork across the breast, put half a teacup of water in the pan with the drippings,

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## TOBACCO DEPARTMENT

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department, Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 11, 1879.

## THAT INJUNCTION AGAIN.

As we predicted, Judge Beattie reiterates his decision in the protracted and vexatious tobacco suit. To every one who has watched this case from its beginning, this has been a foregone conclusion. In the minds of those learned in the law (so far as we have been able to inform ourselves) there was no earthly ground for expecting a different termination. The warehouses had both law and equity on their side, and were bound to win. It was only a question of time.

The indomitable pluck (some would say, stubbornness) developed by the seceders would of itself (in a better cause) merit success and command admiration. They have fought bravely, and have bravely fallen, and now it becomes them to surrender bravely. Their late foes, who had always been their best friends, will ask no sacrifice of principle or honor at their hands. They will be allowed to retain their side-arms and rigging. There will be no "indemnity for the past or security for the future" required of them—simply their individual parole, their word of honor.

Then why can't all hands agree to "rub out and commence fresh?" or what say you to making it a "Jack-pot," and let this be the last hand?

The Princeton Banner says several crops of tobacco about Lamasco were sold at about \$3 and \$6.

The Owensboro Messenger says it was reported that A. S. Eagles, at Knottsville, had purchased five crops of new tobacco at \$8 round.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us"—no, not that, either. Would some kind Christian gentleman give us something to write about?

At Owensboro last week eight hhd's of tobacco were let roll into the Ohio river by the hands of the "Grey Eagle." It was considerably damaged, but the owners of the boat were responsible.

Some fellow, once, when his crop was "in the grass," and his plow standing idle in the furrow (for the want of a "work beast"), made use of this memorable language: "A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" Now, we have not got a kingdom and don't own a horse, but if we were the undisputed possessor of both, we'd freely, gladly give them for something to write about.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Tobacco Leaf of the 5th inst. says:

Farmers will take courage; tobacco is now looking up. We noticed a few loads being delivered last week (loose) at five cents round, and understand that some of the buyers are now offering \$6 per cwt round. We certainly have the finest crop of tobacco in quality that has been produced for years, but not up to an average in quantity, and we hardly believe that the price of good quality of tobacco can be kept down while there is a boom in every other department of trade. So soon as the old crop and inferior grades are cleared off of the markets at present prices, we expect a strong advance in good qualities of the new crop, and should not be surprised if fine tobacco sells for from \$12 to \$15 next spring and summer.

We fully agree with the editor that it is almost impossible that the price of tobacco can be kept down, while there is a boom in every other department of trade.

## AN APOLOGY.

We have again to throw ourselves on the generosity of our readers, and ask their kind forbearance for the dearth of news and matters of interest in the Tobacco Department of this week's HOME JOURNAL. We had fondly hoped the case would have been different. Indeed, we had thought, at one time, that this number would be interesting, if not lively. We had the promise of a man, in whom we weakly, madly, blindly trusted, that we should have "something to write about." Yes, those were his exact words, and we believed him; we went even further, we banked on him; we told twenty or thirty of our confidential friends to "look out, something's coming;" we imagined ourselves already high up the ladder of fame; we could see, in our minds eye, "greatness thrust upon us." We chuckled at the laudatory comments we heard (in our imagination, of course) as to the great improvement in the Tobacco Department of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL. We even told our family to "look out, something's coming, for we have been promised something to write about."

Saturday, Sunday, Monday came and went; nothing to write about. Tuesday found hope fast changing to despair. And here it is Wednesday morning, the last day, and that promise yet unfulfilled—that is, that we should have "something to write about."

Oh, the deceitfulness of man! Now, we have learned two things by this little bit of experience: first, never to bet on what that man says unless we "copper" it; secondly, put not your trust in sc—princes. We deemed

that man's word as reliable as "his judgment" is acknowledged infallible. But he fooled us—he was giving us taffy. Hereafter we shall "double discount" all he tells us. We'll straddle no more bluffs of his. But amidst the "wreck of matter and the crash of worlds" our confidence in his "judgment" remains unshaken.

THE OWENSBORO MARKET.—We clip the following from the Messenger of December 5: The trade has been brisker during the past week than at any other time during the season. The favorable season, however, which opened up this week, was of short duration, and by Monday evening the weed, except that which had been "bulked," was too dry to "safely handle."

On the 20th seven loads were sold at Harrison's auction rooms, and eight on the 1st ult. The other sales were scattering. One of the best sales of the season was that of Mr. L. B. Frisby, of Spencer county, Ind., opposite Owensboro, who realized for his tobacco \$6.50, \$6.50 and 50c. Auctioneer Harrison reports that the prices generally are good for the grades offered.

Wednesday's rain was followed by a favorable season, and considerable tobacco found its way to the city yesterday.

THE following is the decision of Special Chancellor Beattie in the injunction suit brought by the seceders against the tobacco warehouses:

This action is now under submission on the merits, and comes before the court for a judgment, either giving the plaintiffs the relief they pray, or dismissing their petition. The only change in the record, since the case was heard on the motion to dissolve the injunction, is that the pleadings subsequent to the answer have been completed, and the plaintiffs have taken the deposition of J. G. Gilbert, but in my view no substantial change is effected in the case presented for adjudication. The facts shown in Gilbert's deposition were substantially in the case before.

I have reconsidered the cases to which counsel for plaintiff now call special attention, but find myself unable to take a different view of them from that taken in the opinion heretofore delivered. Hilton vs. Eckersley (6 Ellis), and Blackburn (75), was an action between parties to the bond, which was held to be illegal. Springhead Spinning Co. vs. Riley (L. R. 6, Equity 559), and Hood vs. Palm (8th Pa. St., 239-40), were cases in which redress was sought against acts which would have been illegal independently of the conspiracies charged; in the first, the deterring of workmen from engaging with the plaintiffs by means of posted placards, and in the second, the defamation of the plaintiff by spoken and written words. Those were instances of positive acts, which the defendants had no right whatever to do. Here, if the view formerly taken be correct, the defendants have each a right to refuse to deal with the plaintiffs, and in that state of the case the authorities are clear that a combination to refuse is not the subject of a private action.

Sayre vs. Louisville Union Benevolent Association (1 Duvall, 143), besides being a carrier case, was a case between the association and one of its own members. It is therefore no authority to show that the plaintiffs here have such a legal interest as will enable them to maintain this action.

With this brief statement, and without going fully over the ground already traversed, I am of opinion that the law of the case is with the defendants, and that they are entitled to judgment. It is therefore considered by the court that the petition herein be and is hereby dismissed, and that the injunction in this action be and the same is hereby dissolved; and it is further considered by the court that the defendants recover of the plaintiffs their costs herein expended, and they may have execution therefor, etc. To all of which the plaintiffs, by counsel, except and pray an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which is granted.

JAMES A. BEATTIE, Special Chancellor.  
December 3, 1879.

## PERSONALS.

COL. CLIFTON DANCY, of the Jarvis Tobacco Inspection, is in the city and "on the breaks."

R. P. HARE, of the firm of Ray & Co., is home again, after an absence of several weeks spent among the farmers.

OUR old neighbor, W. B. Humphrey, of Webster county, was in the city, and on the breaks during the past week.

JOHN L. HELM, Esq., the handsome member of the firm of Meguiar, Helm & Co., is just in from the country. Come to meet old Grant, and find out, for himself, who'll be at the ball.

JOE FUQUA, Esq., from the daisy little city and great railroad center (in embryo), Owensboro, Ky., made happy his many friends by a short sojourn among them during the week. He was "on the breaks," of course.

GEO. S. WHARTON, Esq., one of the most influential citizens, best farmers and cleverest gentlemen in Trigg county, made our city a flying visit during the week gone by, and was "on the breaks." A man might travel from Maine to California and not rattle up a cleverer man than he. We know what we're talking about.

OUR friend R. J. Laughlin, Esq., with Sherry & Glover, of the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, after an extensive tour through nearly all the counties of the Green river country, has returned to the city. He reports the damage from "house burn" and "stem rot" as being even greater than he expected to find it, and thinks in quantity the crop will about equal that shipped from the same territory during the season just closed.

J. S. HENRY, Esq., with Meguiar, Helm & Co., of the Ninth-street Tobacco Warehouse, has returned after an absence of several weeks, during which time he was in the counties of Adair, Taylor, Green, Larue, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Metcalfe, the eastern part of Hart, and through what is called the "Obed River District" in Tennessee. He says that in the counties named, he is satisfied the crop will not exceed, if it reaches, one-third of an average, and much of this very inferior, being much damaged by houseburn, stem rot, etc. Three years ago there were shipped out of Obed river 600 hhd's. Of this year's crop, the amount will not exceed thirty hhd's.

## THE WEATHER AND MARKET.

Since our last, the weather has been generally cloudy, with considerable rain. This has made a good tobacco season, of which, judging from the increase in receipts, as well as information direct from the country, farmers have not failed to avail themselves, and with them stripping, pruning and shipping seems to be the order of the day.

At this writing the weather continues warm (for the season) and the atmosphere soft and damp; and from present indications, this state of things is likely to exist for several days to come. The tone of the market has not materially changed since last week's report; cutting grades may be a shade easier. This, at least, appears to be the case, but this difference in price, which is very slight, may be more a falling off in the quality of the offerings than anything else. In old tobacco bright sweet fillers, and in common lugs and trash, there is a perceptible improvement.

We give (instead of any further remarks of our own) the weekly circular and tobacco report of Abner Harris, Esq., one of our most intelligent tobacco brokers. We also omit our regular quotations, as the difference between his figures and our own are too slight to notice.

## ABNER HARRIS' TOBACCO REPORT.

There has been no change in this market since my last week's report. Good, sound and sweet working leaf and lugs are in demand at full prices, while nondescripts and export styles are dull, with little or no demand.

Offerings for the week of average quality for the season—the lower grades predominating.

New crop from the cutting district has been coming in more freely. Prices are a shade easier, with some improvement in quality. The weather has been damp and rainy all the week, and we expect a large increase in receipts of new crop the coming week.

Sales for the week were 509 hhd's, against 458 last week. Receipts for the week were 330 hhd's, against 120 last week. Of 1878 crop sold to date, 31,510 hhd's, against 60,855 last year. Of 1879 crop sold to date, 471 hhd's.

| FACTORY TRASH                 | Export          | Fillers         | New cut's       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Factory trash \$2.50 @ \$3.00 | \$3.00 @ \$3.50 | \$3.50 @ \$4.00 | \$4.00 @ \$4.50 |
| Common lugs... 3 00 @ 3 75    | 3 50 @ 4 00     | 4 00 @ 4 50     | 4 50 @ 5 00     |
| Good lugs... 4 00 @ 4 75      | 4 25 @ 4 75     | 4 75 @ 5 00     | 5 00 @ 5 50     |
| Common leaf... 5 00 @ 6 00    | 5 50 @ 7 00     | 6 00 @ 7 50     | 7 50 @ 10 00    |
| Good leaf... 6 50 @ 7 50      | 7 50 @ 9 00     | 9 00 @ 10 00    | 10 00 @ 12 00   |
| Fine leaf... 8 00 @ 10 00     | 10 00 @ 12 00   | 12 00 @ 14 00   | 14 00 @ 16 00   |

Louisville, Ky., December 6.

The sales reported by the regular warehouses in the week just closed and the expired portion of the month and year were (in hhd's) as follows:

| Warehouses                | Week  | Mo.   | Year   |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Falls City, hhd's.....    | 12    | 12    | 2,462  |
| Louisville.....           | 82    | 82    | 5,659  |
| Green River.....          | 11    | 11    | 1,509  |
| Ninth-street.....         | 73    | 73    | 11,151 |
| Pike.....                 | 25    | 25    | 2,542  |
| Gilbert.....              | 7     | 7     | 1,087  |
| Pickett.....              | 142   | 142   | 10,471 |
| Boone.....                | 2     | 2     | 3,090  |
| Farmers.....              | 18    | 18    | 3,127  |
| Kentucky Association..... | 36    | 36    | 3,127  |
| Planters.....             | 101   | 101   | 5,532  |
| Total 1879, hhd's.....    | 509   | 509   | 50,357 |
| Total 1878.....           | 1,182 | 1,182 | 69,106 |
| Total 1877.....           | 884   | 981   | 54,392 |
| Total 1876.....           | 599   | 915   | 60,223 |

Receipts this week, 330 hhd's. Sales were distributed as follows:

| Classified               | Week | Year   |
|--------------------------|------|--------|
| Original new, hhd's..... | 375  | 30,328 |
| Original old.....        | 4    | 9,704  |
| Total original.....      | 379  | 40,032 |
| New reviews.....         | 129  | 6,038  |
| Old reviews.....         | 1    | 4,287  |
| Total reviews.....       | 130  | 10,325 |

Of the 1878 crop, the sales to date have been 31,510 hhd's, against 60,855 hhd's of the 1877 crop sold to same date last year. Sales of 1879 crop to date are 471 hhd's, and of new crop during the week, 248 hhd's.

## TUESDAY'S MARKET.

The fine tobacco season of which we have spoken, still continues, and its effect on the receipts is being plainly seen. Indeed, Main street, from Eighth to Twelfth, begins to assume its accustomed business look. The farmers have evidently been at work, taking advantage of the fine opportunity offered them. This is more especially the case with our friends in the cutting district, as from there the largest (indeed, nearly all) receipts have come.

In this we think they are acting wisely, and predict that those who sell earliest will be best pleased, for it will require a considerable advance in prices to cover the risk and expense of holding over until spring—such as the loss in weights, interest on money, risk from fire, etc.; and we can hardly hope to see these particular sorts (cutting) advance in price much, if any.

The market this week opened with little, if any, change from the prices which prevailed at the close of last week. Everything bright and useful is sought after, and brings highly satisfactory prices.

The large bulk of the receipts and offerings are from the Cutting district; very little coming in by the lower Ohio river boats or Louisville & Nashville railroad. Following will be found sales of Tuesday at the various warehouses.

FARMERS' house sold 14 hhd's: 4 hhd's Henry county leaf at \$10.75 @ 14.75; 5 hhd's Henry county leaf and lugs at \$10 @ 12.75; 2 hhd's Carroll county leaf and lugs at \$4 @ 6.90; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at \$6.30.

PLANTERS' house sold 31 hhd's: 18 hhd's Henry county new leaf and lugs at \$4.75 @ 14.25; 3 hhd's Metcalfe county leaf at \$5 @ 9.70; 7 hhd's Larue county common leaf and lugs at \$4.60 @ 5.30; 2 hhd's Daviess county common leaf and lugs at \$4.15 @ 5.15; 1 hhd Hart county low leaf at \$5.90.

KENTUCKY Tobacco Association sold 12

PAUL F. SEMONIN,

Louisville, Ky.

J. M. O'BRYAN,

Meade County, Ky.

J. J. ALLEN,

Mason County, Ky.

SHIP TO THE  
Pike Tobacco Warehouse

SEMONIN, O'BRYAN &amp; CO., Props.

307 Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mark your hhd's, "Pike Warehouse."

THE GREAT RUSH  
FOR  
Men's and Boys' Clothing

NOW GOING ON AT

## OAK HALL

Is Something Wonderful to see.

We have Never had so Large a Stock.  
We have Never had such Beautiful Styles.  
We have Never sold Reliable Goods so Cheap.  
We have Never had so many Customers as Now.

PEOPLE FIND OUT THE TRUTH.  
FIND OUT THE TRUTH.  
FIND OUT THE TRUTH.

And when they want to save dollars in buying clothing, will take them to OAK HALL, where they get most and best for their money. We believe in

Large Sales at Little Profits,  
Large Sales at Little Profits,  
Large Sales at Little Profits.

Now is the time to buy

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

At Oak Hall.

Call and see. JOHN WANAMAKER,

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

hhd's: 4 hhd's Henry county leaf at \$10.25 @ 11.50; 4 hhd's Henry county lugs at \$6 @ 7.90; 3 hhd's Muhlenberg county leaf and lugs at \$3.65 @ 6.30; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at \$7.10.

FALLS CITY house sold 10 hhd's: 2 hhd's Henry county new leaf at \$11.75 @ 13.25; 1 hhd Henry county trash (crop of J. T. Shuck) at \$11.25; 2 hhd's Henry county trash at \$8.70 @ 9.20; 1 hhd Indiana leaf at \$9.20; 2 hhd's Indiana common leaf at \$6.40 @ 6.80; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at \$4.65; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at \$4.

BOONE house sold 6 hhd's: 3 hhd's Henry county new leaf at \$10 @ 15; 1 hhd Henry county trash at \$3.80; 2 hhd's Logan county leaf at \$5.20 @ 5.40.

LOUISVILLE house sold 15 hhd's: 10 hhd's Trimble county leaf and trash at \$6 @ 11.25; 5 hhd's Henry county leaf and trash at \$3.85 @ 10.75.

GREEN RIVER house sold 12 hhd's: 3 hhd's Hart county leaf and lugs at \$5.50 @ 7.80; 2 hhd's Green county leaf and lugs at \$5 @ 6.10; 7 hhd's Oldham county leaf and lugs at \$7.40 @ 10.50.

NINTH-STREET house sold 65 hhd's: 13 hhd's Henry county cutting leaf and lugs at \$5.30 @ 15.25; 4 hhd's Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$4.90; 4 hhd's Grayson county leaf and lugs at \$3.55 @ 5.50; 5 hhd's Warren county common leaf and lugs at \$3.30 @ 5.40; 23 hhd's Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at \$3.65 @ 9.60; 11 hhd's Daviess county leaf at \$5.15 @ 12.50; 5 hhd's Breckinridge county leaf at \$9.50 @ 10 @ private sale.

PIKE house sold 19 hhd's: 5 hhd's Henry county leaf and lugs at \$7.20 @ 12.75; 5 hhd's Carroll county leaf and lugs at \$4 @ 11.75; 3 hhd's Oldham county leaf and lugs at \$7.20 @ 10.75; 6 hhd's Henderson county factory lugs at \$2.90 @ 3.40.

PICKETT house sold 53 hhd's: 23 hhd's Carroll county new leaf and lugs at \$4 @ 14; 1 hhd Breckinridge county new leaf at \$4.70; 1 hhd Franklin county new leaf at \$7.40; 10 hhd's Warren county leaf and lugs at \$3.30 @ 6.40; 17 hhd's common leaf and lugs at \$3.30 @ 5.70; 1 hhd scraps at \$2.

## Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Directory.

PICKETT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Eighth and Main streets.

SPRATT &amp; Co., Proprietors.

FARMERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Twelfth and Main streets.

JNO. H. PAGE &amp; Co., Proprietors.

K. Y. TOBACCO ASSOCIATION,

Eleventh street, between Main and River.

S. CAYE, JR., Sec'y and Treasurer.

GREEN RIVER TOB. WAREHOUSE,

Main street, between Ninth and Tenth.

WHITE &amp; EDWARDS, Proprietors.

NINTH-ST. TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Ninth and Main streets.

MEGUIAR, HELM &amp; Co., Proprietors.

PIKE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

SEMONIN, O'BRYAN &amp; Co., Proprietors.

PLANTERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Eleventh and Main streets.

J. S. PHELPS &amp; Co., Proprietors.

FALLS CITY TOB. WAREHOUSE,

Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

RAY &amp; Co., Proprietors.

LOUISVILLE TOB. WAREHOUSE,

Corner Tenth and Main streets.

SHERLEY &amp; GLOVER, Proprietors.

PEOPLES' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

342 and 344 West Main street.

D. K. MASON &amp; Co., Props.

THE FINEST STOCK OF OVERCOATS.  
THE FINEST STOCK OF BUSINESS SUITS,  
THE FINEST STOCK OF BOYS' SUITS,  
THE FINEST STOCK OF UNDERWEAR.

WE ORIGINATED THE  
One Price System  
AND  
MONEY RETURN PLAN.

IN LOUISVILLE.

Parties at a distance can order with confidence, knowing that the prices will be the same as if they were present.

Our Guarantee  
That Goods are precisely  
as represented.  
AND THAT  
Money will be Returned if desired.

Is a Positive Protection to Buyers.

OAK HALL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PEOPLES'  
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

D. K. MASON &amp; CO., Props.

Nos. 342 & 344, West Main Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Daily Auction Sales, with Privilege of Rejection.  
Remittances made promptly. Four Months' Storage  
Free. Advances made on Bills of Lading, or in Store.  
Lowest rates of Insurance.

MARK YOUR HHD'S  
"PEOPLES' WAREHOUSE."

45-3m

Sale of Thoroughbred  
CATTLE AND SHEEP

ALSO,  
Hogs and Horses,

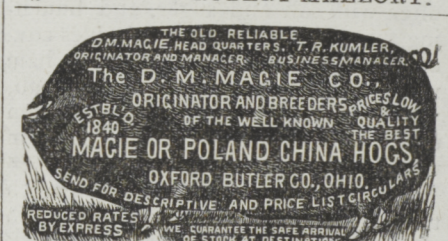
At the Residence of HON. ROBT. MALLORY,

Four miles west of Lagrange,

OLDHAM COUNTY, KY.,

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1879.

I will offer on the above named day at public auction, without reserve, thirty-five head of fine thoroughbred, female breeding cattle, comprising some of the best strains and well topped, and noted for good milking qualities, and in good order. Also 100 head of thoroughbred Cotswold ewes, will lamb to some of the finest bred bucks in the State. Also, six head of good work horses, and a large lot of stock hogs. TERMS—Ninety days' time on all sums, with well secured note payable at Farmers and Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Ky. For further information apply to D. H. French, attorney at law, Lagrange, Ky., or the undersigned, ROBERT MALLORY.



We have a very attractive lot of thoroughbred sows, seven to nine months old, that we are breeding to our very best boars, which we are now offering for sale. We guarantee the sows to be in pig before shipping them. Prices very reasonable. We have also some

## NO. 1 THOROUGHbred BOARS

fit for service now. We can furnish thoroughbred pigs at all ages, of extra breeding and high individual merit.

48-5t

## Merchants National Bank of Louisville

CAPITAL \$500,000.

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